The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,065—New Series BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do.	4½	„
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.

Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th February, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE TO QUEENSLAND.

The Steamer leaving Bombay for Colombo on Wednesday, 2nd March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Mail-Steamer from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	...
s.s. ROUMANIA	———	3300	400	2nd April
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	11th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	19th Mar
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	424	23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. TIMAVO	A. Sopranich	28th Feb.
s.s. HUNGARIA	G. Doncich	5th Mar.
s.s. TEBE		25th „
s.s. URANO	N. Ucropina	5th April
s.s. MEMFI		25th „
s.s. DAPHNE	S. Marinovich	5th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	113 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	210	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. LADY FRANCES are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from Cardiff, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING at the Office of Messrs. BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE & Co., and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods without delay in the Prince's Dock.

J. HIGGON, Commander.

Bombay, 18th February, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th Feb.
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barrat	17th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th „
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th Feb.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer AVOCA will leave for the above Ports on the 2nd March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.—The Sale of Property No. 34, at Rangari Mohla, advertised for Sale this day, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows :—

An invoice consisting of superior quality "Afghan Silver warranted to wear equal to Nickel Silver," table, dessert, tea and egg spoons and forks, consist in wooden cases for 12 persons, and loose.

10 cases cotton and cloth umbrellas,
Few K. O. hanging and table lamps.
5 cases provision, salmon and venison.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux, and on account and at the risk of Dulputram Hurjeewundas—G H—114 Teak Squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF Piece goods at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM and Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Soparee Baug Road, Parell, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 13, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome open carriage in very good condition, with a pair of strong, well-matched, grey Arab horses, &c., the property of Colonel I. F. Chapman, 25th Regt., N. L. I.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPAN WARE DEPOSITORY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Messrs. Glenroy and Co., No. 9, Medows Street, Fort, a splendid collection of rare, real, old and new China, Japanese and bronze wares in various varieties, such as real China dinner, dessert, and tea services, real China wash-hand furniture, small and large China jars, bowls with stand, cups and saucers, flower-vases, flower plates with stand, jars, menakari koonja, menakari ivory boxes, Persian carpets, Bombay workboxes, Moradabad enamelled and Benares carving works, Cutch silverware and Delhi jewellery, many other novelties suitable for wedding presents and birth-day gifts. Also a Whithe's fire-proof iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the various constituents of Messrs. Glenroy and Co.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One handsome high caste fast tarotting Arab gelding, age 5 years, a very good fencer, has been constantly ridden with troops.

Messr. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq., to sell (on account of alterations to his Garden) by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 6-30 a.m., on the premises, a variety of rare and choice plants and shrubs, such as Crotons, Ferns, Roses, Dracænes, &c., &c., belonging to him, and which are now in his bungalow, situate at Mazagon Road. The plants, &c., can be seen two days before the day of sale, viz., on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 26th and 27th instant, between the hours of 6 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m., on those days.

Catalogues are being printed and will be ready for distribution by the 23rd instant.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage at the G. I. P. R. Station, Boree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 1st March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place,

A quantity of Lost Luggage

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1881.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY. OLD CAST IRON CHAIRS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 3,000 TONS of OLD CAST IRON PERMANENT WAY CHAIRS.

The greater portion of these can be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder, Mazagon.

Offers must specify the quantity required, and rate per ton weighed over on the spot, also the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified in the Tender.

Arrangements can be made to ship these chairs at a small cost into barges alongside the Wharf if necessary.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 10th February, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following TIMBER and BOARDS, viz :—

525 tons of Teak Logs.
750 tons of Benteak or Poon Bottom Boards.
200 tons of Teak Roof Boards.
350 tons of Teak Lining Boards.
60 tons of Mango-wood Slabs.

Specifications and forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash, or Government paper, as a guarantee of good faith. Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of same to find security equal to 5 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 5th February, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lesses and Managers .... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23,
OWING TO THE GREAT SUCCESS OF ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
DAVID GARRICK,
IT WILL BE REPEATED
TO-NIGHT.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24,
BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25,
THE TWO ORPHANS.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs.	32
Do. do. four	„	16
Orchestra Stalls	„	4
Pit Stalls	„	2
Back Seats	Annas „	8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY.

NOTICE.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.

THIS steamer has been DETAINED, and will not sail until the 2nd March.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. CLAN ALPINE will saill for MARSEILLES on THURSDAY, 10th March.

Passage Money—Rs. 400.

She carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1881.

TO BE LET a second and third FLOOR in Hornby Row, No. 56, suitable for office or residence, at present in the occupation of the Bombay police officer. Water laid on and also well in the compound. Facing the sea breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

B. SAKARAMJI & Co., House and Estate Agents.
35, Meadow Street.

MR. SERJEANT ATKINSON proposes to give a course of LECTURES on "The Laws and Constitution" of British India, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall, under the sanction of the University. The Lectures will be delivered on alternate SATURDAYS at 4 p.m., the first on SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

N.B.—Open to all persons.

PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
22nd February, 1881. University Registrar.

NOTICE.

No. S. M. 5—9980 of 1880-81.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1881, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Wooden Cases, Casks, Tins, Drums, Iron Boilers, &c. ; also a quantity of SPARE MACHINERY. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. O'B. CAREW, Supdt. of Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th February, 1881.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1881, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to 22nd March, 1881, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd February, 1881.

ARTISTS' COLOURS
AND
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured by
WINDSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

NOTICE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. Bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 per Bottle Cash,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER and CONPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN ANY COUNTRY.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE,

IN perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL,

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence :—

	Per doz.	
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-Water should be ... Rs.	0	12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0	12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own far superior to that of any other Tonic Water	1	0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic	1	8
LEMONADE* possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1	0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant.	1	0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1	0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0	12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia ...	1	0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1	8
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1	0
Bottles Charged Extra	2	0

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening,

or

Open and decant gently *on ice.*

Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, invite special attention to their large stock of

JEWELLERY,
to which many of the
LATEST NOVELTIES
OF THE SEASON HAVE BEEN ADDED.

THIS Department has been considerably augmented with selections made personally by the Company's Manager during his recent stay in London.

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect the Goods now offered in the Fort establishment. The new Selections consist of

BRACELETS, NECKLETS, LOCKETS,
BROOCHES, RINGS, DEMI SUITES.

The General Stock comprises—

BRACELETS,
Plain or Jewelled.

LOCKETS,
Dull and Bright,
Gold or Jewelled.

RINGS,
Engagement Rings.
Snake „
Signet „
Wedding „
Guard „

NECKLETS,
Newest Patterns.

BROOCHES,
Plain or Jewelled.

EARRINGS,
Pendant or Stud,
Jewelled or Plain.

GOLD THIMBLES.

CROSSES,
Plain or Jewelled.

CHAINS,
Albert and Victoria,
In a variety of patterns.

GOLD PENCIL-CASES.

GOLD PENS.

STUDS & LINKS,
Single Sets or full Suites

SMELLING BOTTLES,
Plain or Jewelled Tops.

CHARMS,
To hang to the Watch Chain.

COMPASS.

SEALS.

CIGAR CUTTERS.

WHISTLES.

VELVET LOOPS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, ENGLISH MADE.

Without Collars.	Per ½ dozen.	With Collars attached.	Per ½ dozen.
No. 1. White Shirts, with plain Fronts ; Fronts and Cuffs made from strong Linen, and strong Long-cloth Bodies, a strong serviceable office Shirt ...	Credit Rs. 25 0 Cash Rs. 22 8	White Shirts, with Shakespeare Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, and a strong Long-cloth Body ...	Credit Rs. 36 0 Cash Rs. 32 8
No. 2. White Shirts, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ; Plain Military Fronts, a good wearing Shirt and suitable for evening wear ...	Credit Rs. 32 8 Cash Rs. 29 4	Oxford Shirts, with Shakespeare Collars attached ; a very strong make of cloth in good wasting patterns, very suitable for District or Traveling wear ...	Credit Rs. 36 0 Cash Rs. 32 8
No. 3. White Shirts, our Dress Shirt, with very Cuffs, and cool Longcloth Body ; and make a good Dress Shirt ...	Cash Rs. 23 8	French Printed Shirts, with Shakespeare Collars at-wear, and in good wasting patterns. ...	Credit Rs. 36 0
No. 4. White Shirts, our Finest quality ; Fronts and Cuffs made from the finest Linen, and with a very strong but thin Long-cloth Body ...	Credit Rs. 42 8 Cash Rs. 38 4	Zephyr Shirts, with Shakespeare Collars attached ; a very thin make of cloth of Wool and Cotton, and very suitable for the Hot Weather ...	Credit Rs. 36 0 Cash Rs. 32 8

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, DRESSING AND TRAVELLING BAGS, SELF-CLOSING PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Height for Cabin	27 30 33 36	27 0 30 0 33 0 36 0
EXTRA QUALITY—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest Trunk made	30 33 36	36 0 39 0 42 0
LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS—For a Sea or Land Journey, fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Millinery Division	33 36	51 0 58 0
THE RAILWAY (INDIAN) PORTMANTEAU—Covered with Waterproof Tan Flax, Edges bound with Leather. Strong Lever Lock and pair of outside Rug or Coat Straps. A compact useful article	22 24 27	30 0 34 0 38 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Self-closing, requiring no inside Straps, made with Turn-over Riveted Edges, strong Lever Lock, and pair of outside Straps. The inside is arranged with separate Boot and Shirt Compartments. The best Trunk made ...	20 24 26 30	50 0 60 0 70 0 90 0
THE VADEMECUM PORTMANTEAU—Best Tan Canvas. A useful article for Travellers, opening at once distinct Compartments for Boots, Under-linen, and Clothing ...	22 24	40 0 44 0
AIR-TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suit, made of strong Block Tin, the correct height for placing under Railway seat ...	22 24 26 28	24 0 28 0 30 0 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—For Ladies' use, or Storing Kit during the rains ...	34	50 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG (Expanding)—Made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Double Action Lock, Protection Clips, and outside Rug or Coat Strap ...	20 22 24	36 0 40 0 44 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, best Stained Brown Ox hide	22 24	44 0 48 0
THE EXCHANGE BULGE BAG—A very useful article, made of Black Hide with wide opening mouth ...	18	25 0
BLACK HIDE OFFICE BAGS—Fitted with Spring Double Action Locks, useful for Papers or a change of Linen &c.	12 14 16	12 8 14 8 16 8
BAGS FOR SOILED LINEN—Strong Canvas, Lock Frame, Handle, &c. ...		5 12 6 12
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas, with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c., and Shoulder Strap passing under bottom for extra security ...		9 0 10 0 11 8

	Inches.	Prices.
CORK MATTRASSES—Useful for Camp or District, covered with Best Black Waterproof Cloth, rolling in a parcel, 29 inches by 10 ...		19 0
COURIER BAGS—The Best Stained Brown Ox hide, Electric Lock, Rings, &c., will last years ...		12 0 14 0
GENTS' DRESSING BAGS—The Oxford, made of Best Black or Brown Stained Ox hide. The Fittings are moveable, compactly arranged in Folding Stand, and combine every article necessary for the Traveller ...		72 0 96 0
LADIES' DRESSING BAGS—Black Morocco Leather, lined Blue Watered Silk, fitted with Electro Topped Glass Pieces, Brushes, Cutlery, Writing Folio, &c. ...		75 0 100 0
DESPATCH BOXES—The Oriental Best Blocked Tin counter-sunk Handles, with Paper Tray, Pen and Wax Divisions, and Secure Screw-top Ink-bottles, Writing Folio, and Best Lever Locks ...		48 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanised Iron, Oak painted, with inside Basket for Packing Kit, forming when not in use a commodious Trunk, a most useful article for Cabin use ...	30 33 36	40 0 45 0 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beech wood, with comfortable reclining Backs, all joints securely bolted together ...		6 8 9 8 12 0 13 0
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings are moveable to allow space for a Helmet if required ...		10 0 13 0
DOUBLE HAT CASES to hold Helmet and small Hat		22 0
TIN HAT CASES with Lock and Key, Strong Block Tin to hold one Hat ... To hold two		10 0 14 8
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside Cash Pockets		5 12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced ...		3 0 3 8
RUG STRAPS—With the new safety handle easy to carry and perfectly secure for a large or small article ...		2 8 3 0

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

ONLY ADDRESS 3 RAMPART ROW,
HOAR & CO., THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS
WILL OPEN
FOR A SHORT SEASON
IN
BOMBAY,
MONDAY, MARCH 7th.

For more particulars see future advertisements.

G. AGRATI, General Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HAJI TYEB HAJI RAHIMTULA, HAJI ALLANA VYDINA, HAJI JAKARIA AHEMED and HAJI AHEMED HAJI TAR MAHOMED, Trustees of the HAJI ESMAEL HAJI HABIB CHARITY FUND, have contracted to PURCHASE from Mr. COOVERJI FRAMJI MISTRY the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Khoja-street, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 2,275, Collector's new No. 9,314, old survey No. 1,280, and new survey No. 4,729, under quit and ground rent tenure, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 16, but now under No. 17, and containing by admeasurement 379 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, on the west by the halalkhore-passage, on the north by the house of Kalidas Heerji, and on the south by the house of Mowji Madhowji Mistry, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of ——— and are now in the occupation of ———.

All persons having any CLAIMS against the said property, either by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to JOHN MACFARLANE, Esquire, at his office in Church Gate Street within 14 days, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 22nd day of February, 1881.

HAJI TYEB HAJI RAHIMTOOLA,
For self and other Purchasers.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,

FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

Size 6 ft. long by	3 ft. broad,	each	Rs.	10-0
7 „	4½ „	....	„ „	16-0
8 „	5 „	....	„ „	22-0
DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide ......per yard			„	6 12
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each			„	22 8

* *Subject to 10 per cent Discount for Cash.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Special Reslutions were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Indian Press Company, Limited, held on the 4th February, 1881, and were duly confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 19th February, 1881 :—

1. That the Indian Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily as from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

2. That the Liquidators who shall or may be appointed to wind up the said Company be authorized and empowered to sell, assign and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and to be called the New Indian Press Company, Limited (of which Messrs. Gaddum and Co. are to be the Secretaries and Treasurers), having a capital of Rupees Three Lacs, divided into two thousand and four hundred shares of Rupees one hundred and twenty-five each. All the lands, buildings, machinery, premises and hereditaments, properties, effects assets, rights and credits, business and Indian Press Company [illegible] thirtienth day of June, 1880, and to receive as the consideration, or as part of the consideration, for such transfer and assignment as aforesaid one thousand and two hundred shares fully paid up in the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed among the shareholders of the said Indian Press Company, Limited, so and in such manner as that the holder of each share in the latter Company shall receive one share fully paid up in the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

3. That such sale, transfer and assignment shall be made subject to and shall provide for the payment, discharge and performance by the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations ascertained and contingent of the Indian Press Company, Limited, including the payment and discharge of the claims of the debenture-holders of the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

4. That the Liquidators be authorized to pay off the claims of such of the debenture-holders of the Indian Press Company, Limited, who may decline to receive the security of the new Company in lieu of their debentures, and that for such purpose the Liquidators may use the cash of the said Indian Press Company, Limited, or raise money by Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

5. That the Liquidators have all the powers contained in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and be authorised to purchase the interests of any member dissenting either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of the monies to be raised by such Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the Company.

O. FIEDLER, Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 673 of 1877.

ANUNDRAO NARAYEN VASUDEO ......Plaintiff.

vs.

SHANTARAM NARAYEN, RUGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE and RUGHOONATH VASUDEVJEE, of Bombay, Hindoos, executors of the last Will and Testament of NARAYAN VASUDEVJEE, deceased, SHANTARAM NARAYAN VASUDEV, an infant, and LUXUMEEBAI, widow of the late Narayen Vasudevjee .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 2nd day of May, 1879, it was among other things directed that the defendants, the executors of the late Narayen Vasudevjee, should sell the equal undivided quarter share of the deceased Narayen Vasudevjee in certain property situate on the Flats at Byculla, either by Public Auction or (with the previous sanction of the Judge in Chambers) by private contract ; and whereas by an order made in the above suit, and dated the 23rd day of December, 1880, it was "inter alia" ordered and directed that the equal undivided quarter share of the said Narayen Wasudev in the lands comprised in lot No. 2, hereinafter described, should be forthwith sold by Public Auction under the supervision of the respective Solicitors of the plaintiff and defendants. Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 26th day of February, 1881, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions received from the said executors, under and by virtue of the said decree date the 2nd May, 1879, and order dated the 23rd December, 1880, put up for SALE on the premises by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said NARAYEN VASUDEVJEE, deceased, which consists of an equal undivided fourth part or share of and in the following properties :—

Lot No. 1.

Firstly, in all those thirteen several pieces of land or ground, situate on the Flats at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-registration District of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 1,58,144 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 196, 122, 46, 121, 93, 246, 211, 90, 121, 122, 186 46, 114, 119, 119, 113, 119, 113, 113, 113, 99, and bounded on the east partly by the De Lisle Road and the properties of Moorarjee Narayanjee, N. A. Wadia, and others, on the west by a water course and properties of Fakir Mahomed bin Jaffer Mahomed Homiee and others ; on the north by the Clerk Road and the properties of Francis de Souza, A. de Silva, and others ; and on the south by the properties of Moorarjee Narayenjee, N. A. Wadia, and others, and the Clerk Road.

Lot No. II.

In all that piece or parcel of Foras land, situate at Byculla, but in the original conveyance referring thereto the same is erroneously described as the one situated at Chinchpoogly, in Bombay, aforesaid, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 3,266 square yards, more or less, numbered 378 in the Foras Land Commissioner's map, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 305, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the north by the property of Sarazoodeen bin Muder Mia and others ; on the south by the property of Bomanjee Hormusjee ; on the east by the piece of land next hereinafter described ; and on the west by a public passage. And also in all that piece or parcel of Foras land, situate at Byculla, in Bombay, aforesaid, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 3,266 square yards or thereabouts, numbered 378 in the Foras Land Commissioner's map, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 305, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the property of the said Sarazoodeen bin Mader Mia ; on the south by the property of the said Bomonjee Hormusjee ; on the east by the piece of land lastly hereinbefore described ; and on the west by the piece of land next hereinafter described. And also in all that piece of Foras land, situate at Byculla aforesaid, in the Sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 6,292 square yards or thereabouts, numbered 378 in the Foras Land Commissioner's map, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 305, and bounded as follows : on the north by the property of the said Sarazoodeen bin Mader Mia and others ; on the south by the property of the said Bomanjee Hormusjee ; on the east by the property of J. A. De Souza ; and on the west by the piece of ground lastly hereinbefore described. And also all that piece or parcel of Foras land, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of the DeLisle Road at the Byculla Flats, in Bombay aforesaid, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 330 square yards or thereabouts, numbered in the Foras Land Commissioner's map and bounded as follows :—on the North by a storm water course ; on the south by the property of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy ; on the east by the property of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Lala ; and on the west by the said DeLisle Road.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors for the said executors, at their office, No. 19, Rampart Row, Fort, and Messrs. Janardhun and Hormusjee, solicitors for the Plaintiff, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1881.

Messrs. CROWFORD & BOEVEY,
Defendants' Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

		Cash.	
Double-seamed Balls	Rs.	3	8
Treble-seamed Balls	„	4	0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	„	4	8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

		Cash prices.	
Lime-Fruit Juice, pints	Rs.	1	0
Do. do. quarts	„	1	12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial, pints	„	0	12
Do. do. quarts	„	1	4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.

14, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Cammerce, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of February, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and adopt the rules of the Association as revised by the Committee.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th February, 1881.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES AND TROOPERS

PER S. S. COCONADA FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fifth batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., wellworth seeing. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited,
In Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company at the rate of Rupees one hundred per share will be paid to the Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., at the Company's Office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, upon surrendering the share-certificates.

The Transfer Books will be finally closed from the 15th instant.

K. R. CAMA, J. GUSTADJEE, } Liquidators.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th February, 1881.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL [illegible] next, at 2 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1880.
(2) To declare a Dividend of 10 per cent.
(3) To liquidate portion of balance of Preliminary Expenses.
(4) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(5) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 21st February, 1881.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

I RECOMMEND HAMILTON'S HOTEL as the most comfortable and the cleanest in India.—CARLOTTA PATTI. February 13th, 1881.

WANTED on HIRE conveyance for three months ; cheap. Apply "M. F.," Byculla Hotel.

WANTED to INVEST Rs. 20,000 or part on good Security. Apply to "B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED a QUALIFIED EUROPEAN for the Management of a Cotton-Mill in Calcutta. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FINE old Scotch WHISKY at Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 per dozen.—WILLIAM BELL & Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta. Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

SMOKERS,—Smoke only Phillip's Speciality HAVANNAH. Rs. 2 per 100.—HANBURY & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FRUIT LINCTUS, Certain cure for Coughs and Colds—8 annas per bottle.—HANBURY & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MARINE LINES.—TO LET, for four months certain, FURNISHED HOUSE facing the sea.—Address "A.," care of Post Office.

WANTED a Practical and Theoretical Carding and Spinning Master. Pay liberal. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to "X," care of *Times of India.*

TEMPLE BAR, Grand Cafe Restaurant.—Chops or Beef Steaks, As. 8 ; Breakfast or Tiffin, Re. 1 ; Dinner, Re. 1-8 ; Tea or Coffee cup, As. 2. 6 Billiard Tables.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAEL-FRUIT PRESERVE, an elegant remedy for Chronic Disentery and Diarrhœa, prepared exclusively by FERNANDEZ & Co., Chemists. Price Rs. 1-8 each, or Rs. 15 per doz.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a HINDU CLERK, writing a good hand, and having a knowledge of mercantile book-keeping. Address with references and salary required to "B. H." care of this paper.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—There and back Rs. 5, including Tiffin, Ice and attendance : starting from the Apollo Bunder steps at 1 p.m. THIS DAY. For Tickets apply to W. B. GREEN, Tiffin and Dining-Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

REWARD Rs. 50—LOST A TERRIER DOG long-hair, fawn-color, with steel chain with lock round the neck. Answers to the name CHARLEY. Anyone bringing the same S. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row, will receive the above reward.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BACON in cut, 12 annas per lb. Whole sides, 11 annas ; 50 lbs. and upwards, 10as. per lb. PEARSE 22, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

THE general tenor of the home telegrams continues dull, and almost every market in which Bombay is interested shows a downward tendency. Consols are ⅛ lower at 99⅛, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is now quoted at 102⅞, a decline of ⅜. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at 83½ for Fours and 90⅜ for Fours-and-a-half. French Rentes continue unaltered at 119½. A further payment of £50,000 into the Bank of England is advised, but no change in the outside Money Market is recorded.

General Produce shows no movement of any kind, and Seeds and Wheat are also unaltered. Reuter repeats his previous quotations for metals.

Piece-goods in Manchester are said to be quiet but steady, although private advices report very little doing for the Eastern markets. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed heavy, the sales being estimated at 800 bales. Spot prices show a decline of 1-16d per lb. all round, and pratically a similar reduction is advised in private telegrams for Surats to arrive. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands are still quoted at 11 9-16 cents, but May shipment has declined from 11·70 to 11·56 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' receipts	26,000	19,000	29,000
Three days' do.	44,000	40,000	42,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,417,000	4,117,000	3,752,000

EXCHANGE to-day has again altered its course, and has been as firm as it was yesterday week. We opened at a partial 1-32d. advance on yesterday's closing rates, but with a fair amount of Private Paper offering and stronger advices from Calcutta, a further rise of 1-16d. was established early in the day, and has been maintained with great firmness up to the close. We now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2f. 14½c.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote the demand rate at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-8 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, although not particularly active, has been very firm to-day, and must be quoted the turn dearer. Fours now stand at Rs. 100⅛ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 109¼.

IN SHARES there is almost nothing doing. The market is steady, but in the present aspect of money, speculators are by no means free operators. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 732½. Press Companies are unchanged, and in Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies the only alteration is a decline of Rs. 35 in Coorla. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 1,990.

COTTON has shown more distinct signs of a complete collapse in prices to-day than for some time back. With both Liverpool and New York futures coming weak, sellers have had nothing whatever on which to base any degree of firmness ; and the result is, that cotton has been very freely offered for sale both for near and distant delivery. Broach being still in request has only given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but in Dholleras the fall has been quite Rs. 3, and the same may be quoted in Omras, although so little has been done in the latter growth that it is difficult to give reliable prices. The decline has brought in a fair number of buyers, and the transactions reported during the day may be put at 2,500 to 3,000 bales ; but a further drop of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy would bring in a much larger business, not perhaps in the shape of new transactions, but in covering previous sales. Our quotations at the close are :—

Good Omra, March delivery	.... Rs.	209	per candy.
F. G. F. ,, ,,	.... ,,	195	,,
G. F. ,, ,,	.... ,,	185	,,
Good Broach, ,,	.... ,,	227	,,
Good Dhollera, April	.... ,,	205	,,

LINSEED is in strong request on the spot, and the price has been run up to Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-9 per cwt. For May delivery, however, we still quote Rs. 6-2.

WHEAT is firm at Rs. 30-8 for ready and Rs. 27-8 for May delivery of best Soft White.

FREIGHTS have been more depressed to-day than ever. For Liverpool the quotation has receded to 25s., and even at that there does not seem to be much enquiry. For other ports rates rule in proportion, say 30s. for almost any place either on the Continent or Mediterranean. Such a level of rates seems almost absurd at this time of year, but we cannot look for any improvement until the present overplus of tonnage is got rid of, which will not be for some weeks yet. Later the supply of steam tonnage at least will be more moderate, as there is now nothing in the shape of outward cargo offering from home.

PIECE-GOODS to-day have been as dull as ever ; prices are not perhaps quotably lower, but sales are most difficult to effect from first hands, and in the bazaar the clearances are small.

COALS are unchanged in every respect. There are no sellers to arrive, but on the spot a very depressed feeling prevails, owing to the excessive ready supply, which, moreover, is to a great extent held by speculators who in time are bound to re-sell.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	732½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	7,321½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	108
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	286

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship County of Berwick, 996 tons, Captain J. W. Reachards, will sail to-day for Balsora in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain S. Seaward, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Scotsman, 1,000 tons, Captain C. H. Regent, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE barque Hope, 536 tons, Captain Cramer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chittagong with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 116 deck passengers.

THE steamer Henzada, 1,577 tons, Captain J. Flowers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Clan Gordon, 1,355 tons, Captain J. Levack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with 650 pilgrims, one of whom died during the voyage.

THE barque Abeille, 261 tons, Captain J. Bozu, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Mauritius (30th Dec.), brought a cargo of 4,695 bags sugar.

THE barque Lourigg Hall, 1,361 tons, Captain F. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (4th Oct.) with a cargo of 2,206 tons coals. The vessel is cousigned to Mr. John Marshall.

THE steamer Galatea, 1,330 tons, Captain D. Pearson, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Chetham and two infants, a lady, Captain W. Newall, Major Boulderson, Rev. R. R. Williamson, Mr. Rob. Bacon, Mr. R. Trimbell, and Mr. G. Cordan.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers Punjab, 685 tons, Captain R. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. M. N. Hassum and two women, Mr. J. P. Caseym Hajee Mahamed, Mrs. Mahamed Rodakhan, Mr. Allybhoy and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Branson, Mr. Noor Mahamed, and 117 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, 2,232 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (23rd Jan.) with the English Mails and the following cago :—147 packages colour and paint, 34 cases provision, 8 cases tobacco, 1,173 packages piece-goods, 9 cases leathers, 78 cases medicine, 36 packages varnish, 57 cases oil, 12,997 bars iron, 490 casks cement, 100 packages turpentine, 28 cases whisky, 10 cases cochineal, 163 boxes silver, 2 cases saffron, 7 bales twist, 34 cases wine and spirit, 3 packages ivory, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Clan Gordon (s)	Levack	Jeddah, Feb. 10.
	Hope	Cramer	Chittagong.
	Henzada (s)	Flowers	Calcutta, Feb. 7.
	Lourigg Hall	Williams	Sunderland, Oct. 4.
	Pekin (s)	Anderson	London, Jan. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Galatea (s)	Pearson	Marseilles.
	Scotsman (s)	Regent	Marseilles.
	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Galle.
	Arrow(s)	Baker	Cutch
	Punjaub(s)	Macaulay	Bussorah.

The ship County of Berwick, Reachard, to Balsora, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Clan Alpine, to Marseilles, was entered for loading yesterday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·977
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·2
Dew Point	69·2
Relative humidity of Air	·722
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·0
General Direction of Wind*	NE, NNW, NNE, NE, E, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	181.

*From midnight to midnight.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28 Bisson, F. M. W. ss, from Sea.
Feb. 4 Ravenhill, ss, Kirby, from Cardiff.
6 Ettore Fieramosca, It G. B. Frigero, from Assab.
6 Godavery, ss, Miner, from Mauritius.
8 Anadyr, Hernandez, from Shanghai.
8 Manilla, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
8 Mercedes, ss, Peace, from Calcutta.
9 Marion, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.
9 Nestor, ss, Jago, from Shanghai.
9 Deccan, ss, Andrews, from London.
9 Thibet, ss, Jordon, from Venice.
9 Cyclops J. G. B. ss, Schuckman, from Singapore.
10 Linhope, ss, Blacklow, from Bombay.
10 Sumatra, ss, Brisolesi, from Genoa.
10 Riversdale, ss, Sharp, from Cardiff.
10 Teviot, ss, Nisbet, from Bombay.
10 Victoria, ss, Mendezona, from Manilla.
11 Annie, ss, Gilmour, from Cardiff.
11 Lombard, ss, Stephenson, from Cardiff.
11 Cervin, ss, Taylor, from Bombay.
11 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, from Bombay.
11 Riga, ss, Raison, from Singapore.
11 Sandal, ss, Kennedy, from Calcutta.
12 Diobillah, ss, Vallat, from Calcutta.
12 Hurworth, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
12 Clan Fraser, ss, Green, from Bombay.
12 Sestos, ss, Tillmouth, from Bombay.
12 Winton, ss, Miller, from Bombay.
13 Dagmar I. G., ss, from Maccala.
13 Timavo, ss, Sapronich, from Trieste.
13 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, from Bombay.
13 Mars, ss, Colombo, from Bombay.
13 Helen Newton, ss, Kerruish, from Cardiff.
13 Cyenus, ss, Penney, from Bombay.
13 Clan Gordon, Levack, from Jeddah.
14 Hutton, ss, Henderson, from Jeddah.
14 Almora, ss, Hutcheson, from Calcutta.
14 Valencia, ss, from Liverpool.
14 Lucinda, ss, Care, from Cardiff.
15 Assam, ss, Steward, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8 Ravenhill, ss, Kirby, to Elephant Point.
8 Anadyr, ss, Hernandez, to Marseilles.
8 Manilla, ss, Dodero, to Genova.
9 Deccan, ss, Andrews, to Calcutt.
9 Thibet, ss, Jordon, to Bombay.
10 Bisson F. M. W., ss, to Red Sea.
10 Nestor, Jago, to London.
10 Linhope, ss, Blacklow, to Liverpool.
10 Snmatra, ss, Brisolesi, to Bombay.
10 Riversdal, ss, Sharp, to Bombay.
11 Teviot, ss, Nisbet, to London.
11 Victori, ss, Mendezona, to Liverpool.
11 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, to London.
12 Riga, ss, Raison, to London.
12 Sandal, ss, Kennedy, to Hull.
12 Diobillah, ss, Vallat, to Marseilles.
12 Hurworth, ss, Anderson, to Trieste.
12 Sestons, ss, Tillmouth, to Marseilles.
13 Mercedes, ss, Peace, to Calcutta.
13 Marion, ss, Thompson, to Bombay.
13 Cyclops, J. G. B. ss, Schukman, to Suez.
13 Clan Fraser, ss, Green, to London.
13 Winton, ss, Miller, to Marseilles.
13 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, to Havre.
14 Timavo, ss, Sapronich, to Bombay.
14 Mars, ss, Colombo, to Trieste
14 Cyenus, ss, Peuney, to Bombay.
14 Almora, ss, Hutcheson, to London.
14 Valencia, ss, to Manilla.
15 Clan Gordon, Levack, to Bombay
15 Hutton, Henderson, to Bombay
15 Assam, ss, Steward, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ettore Fieramosca, It G. B. Frigero, from Assab.
Goodvery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
Annie, ss, Gilmour, from Cardiff.
Lombard, ss, Stephenson, from Cardiff.
Cervin, ss, Taylor, from Cardiff.
Dagmar I. G., ss, Cuthbert, from Maccala.
Helen Newton, ss, Kerruish, from Cardiff.
Lucinda, ss, Care, from Cardiff

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

Clements, Lieut., S. C., on duty, from Madras.

FEBRUARY 21.

Warge, Captain, 11th Bombay N.I., od leave, from Poona.

Rose, Col., 17th Regt., on leave, from Madras.

Hay, Captain, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

Brown, Brigadier Genl., Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Dawson, Col., R. A., from leave, from Matheran.

Cracroft, Major, Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Thompson, Major, 13th Lancers, on leave, from Kurrachee.

FEBRUARY 22.

Stewart, Major, Ast. Q. M. G., from leave, from England.

Pillrington, Lieut., R. E., from leave, from England.

Buller, Major, C. I. H., from leave, from England.

Bigg-Wither, Captain, P. W. D., from leave, from England

Hughes, Lieut., Staff, from leave, from England.

Seymour, Lieut. Col., 1st Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.

Clements, Lieut., S. C., on duty, to Eringpura.

Stewart, Major, Asst. Q. M. G., from leave to Simla.

Hughes, Lieut., Staff, from leave, to Umballa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 12.)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., Chief Comr., of Assam, in this Dept. Notification No. 33, dated 28th Jan. 1881, is cancelled.

Consquent on the departure on furlough of Capt. W. J. Williamson, C.I.E., Depy. Comr. 2nd Grade, Inspr. Genl. of Police, Jails and Registration, Comr. of Excise and Supdt. of Stamps in Assam, Lieut.-Col. W. C. S. Clarke, Depy. Comr. of the 3rd Grade, in Assam, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Comr. of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the date on which Capt. W. J. Williamson, avails himself of his leave ;

Major. H. J. Peet, Depy. Comr. of the 4th Grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Comr. of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Lieut.-Col. W. C. S. Clarke ;

Capt. E. N. D. LaTouche, Asst. Comr. of the 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Comr. of the 4th Grade, *vice* Major Peet ;

Major H. J. Peet, Depy. Comr. of the 4th Grade, is appointed to act as Inspr. Genl. of Police, Jails and Registration, Comr. of Excise and Supdt. of Stamps, during the absence on furlough of Capt. W. J. Williamson, or until further orders.

Mr. W. deCourcy Ireland, Dy. Comr. 1st Grade, British Burma, to officiate as Inspr. Genl. of Police in that Province, during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Col. T. Lowndes, or until further orders.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the City College, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University, up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st Jan. 1881.

Capt. C. W. Losack, at present offg. as a Depy. Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment and Messrs. W. R. J. Brereton and C. J. Ponsonby are promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Depy. Conservators in the N. W. P. and Oudh, with effect from the 8th Oct. 1880.

The services of Lieut.-Genl. Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., C.I.E., a Resident of the 1st Class, and Agent to the Govr. Genl. in Central India, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay in the Military Dept., with effect from the afternoon of the 10th Feb. 1881.

Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, C. S., C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st Class, and Agent to the Gov.-Genl. in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut.-Genl. Sir H. Daly, K.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, is placed on special political duty at Kandahar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C. S., on special political duty at Kandahar, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

Surgn. H. J. L. Wortabet, 35th M. N. I. is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th Nov. 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. M. the Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Genl. "the Hon'ble Sir" Donland Martin Stewart, G.C.B., S. C., Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr.-Genl. of India, to be C.-in-C. of the Forces in the East Indies, with the local rank of General, in sucession to H. E. Genl. "Sir" Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E. Dated 10th April, 1881.

The services of Lieut. T. M. Vigors, 2nd Battln., 4th Foot, a candidate for the Indian S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, in view to his appointment to the S. C. of that Presidency, with effect from the date of arrival in India.

Col. H. Rowlands, C.B., V. C. h. p. late 34th Foot. to the Bgde. Staff of the Army, with the rank of Bgdr-Genl., in succession to Major-Genl J. Ross, C.B., whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 4th Feb., 1881.

Col. R. Blair, Infantry, Comdt., 3rd Regt, of N. I., to the Bgde. Staff of the Army, with the rank of Bgdr.-Genl., in succession to Bgdr.-Genl. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army. Dated 3rd Dec., 1880.

Col. C. H. Palliser, C.B. S. C., Comdt., 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to the Bgde. Staff of the Army, with the rank of Bgdr.-Genl., in succession to Bgdr.-Genl Sir C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 5th Nov. 1880.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. A. F. Fletcher, R.A., Comy of Ordnance, 3rd class, and Offg. Comy of Ordnance, 2nd class, to be Comy. of Ordnance, 2nd class, vice Major S. Cargill, R.A., resigned. Dated 2nd Feb., 1881.

Lieut. H. P. Willoughby, R.A., Asst. Supdt. of Factories, to be Comsy. of Ordnance, 3rd class, vice Capt. Fletcher. Dated 2nd Feb 1881.

Capt. E. B. Standbridge, R.A. Offg. Asst. Supt. of of Factories, to be an Asst. Supdt. of Factories, vice Lieut, H. P. Willoughby, R. A., appointed Comy. of Ordnance, 3rd class. Dated 2nd Feb. 1881.

3rd Punjab Infantry—Lieut. R. D. C. Davies, 7th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation.

2nd Lieut. F. H. Hancock. 2nd Battn. 22nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C. to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation.

NATIVE ARMY.—Jemadar Allahdad Khan, appointed on probation to the 15th Benl. (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry in G. G. O. No. 784 of 1878, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 23rd Augt., 1878.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) G. S. Macbean, S.C., (p. a.) for 2 years.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) G. C. Hankin, S.C., Comdt., 4th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 167 days.

Capt. C. G. Mansel, S.C., Squadron Officer and Adjt., 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 2 years.

Capt. T. L. Lewis, S.C., Sub.-Asst. Comsy.-Genl. 2nd class, (m. c.) for 182 days.

Capt. M. A. Alves, R.E., Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, P. W. Dept., (p. a.) for 1 year 4 days.

Capt. A. D. McArthur, R.E., Ex. Engr., 2nd grade Bengal, P. W- Dept., (p. a.) for 2 years.

Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjt., 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regt. (The Sirmoor Rifles), (u. p. a.) for 182 days.

First-Class Vety.-Surgn. G. A. Oliphant, in Vety. charge of Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, (p. a.) for 313 days.

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) M. J. Brander, S. C., Depy Comsy-Genl, is allowed furlough in and out of India (m. c.) for two years.

Capt. L. T. Bishop, S.C., Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is permitted to proceed out of India, spend the remainder of the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 616 of 1880.

Conductor Edward McCarthy, Ordnance Dept. has been transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 17th Feb. 1881.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s. approval :—

STAFF CORPS.—To be Major.—Capt. (Bt. Major) H. W. Shoubridge, 12th Feb., 1881.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. P. A. Carnegy, Madras S.C., 16th Feb., 1881.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th Jan., 1878, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

In consequence of the retirement from the service of Genl. Sir E. Green, K.C.B., Bo. S.C., on the 15th Dec., 1880, Lieut.-Genl. A. Fytche, C.S.I., B. S.C., is placed on the list of Genls ; Major-Genl. J. S. D. Tulloch, B. S.C., is placed on the list of Lieut.-Genls ; Col. A. Robinson, B. S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Genls ; Captain (now Major) J. M. Trotter, Benl. S. C., is placed on the list of Majors.

In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieut.-Genl. R. Hamilton, C.B., Madras S.C., on the 18th Dec., 1880.—Major-Genl. G. W. Russell, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of Lieut.-Genls ; Col. F. G. Kempster, Madras S.C., is placed onthe list of Major-Genls.

In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieut. Genl. A. Barwell, C.B., Benl. S.C., on the 21st Dec., 1880.—Major-Genl. M. C. Spottiswoode, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of Lieut.-Genl ; Col. C. P. Molony, Madras S.C., is placed on thelist of Lieut.-Genls.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

From the 15th Dec. 1880, in succession to Genl. Sir E. Green, K.C.B., Bombay S. C., retired. Major John Mawby Clossy Galloway, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieut-Col.

From the 18th Dec. 1880, in succession to Lieut-Gen. R. Hamilton, C.B., Madras S. C., retired—Major Thomas Harrison Tod Chalon, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieut-Col. ; and Capt. (now Major) Louis Henry Emile Tecker, Bengal Infantry, to be Major.

From the 21st Dec. 1880, in succession to Lieut-Genl. C. A. Barwell, C.B., Bengal S. C., retired—Major Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut-Col. ; and Capt. now) Major) William Pringle Harrison, Bengal Infantry, to be Major.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following Barrack-Sergts. are appointed Asst. Barrack-Master, and promoted to the grade of Sub-Condr., with effect from the dates specified against their names ; and they will be borne as supernumeraries on the P. W. Dept. warrant list next above the officers specified :—

Barrack-Sergts. J. McClure, 27th Dec., 1875 ; J. Inglis, 1st Jan., 1876 ; T. McEwan, 1st Jan., 1876 and Sub-Condr. W. E. Walker.

Barrack-Sergt. W. Egan,—1st Jan., 1876—Sub-Condr. R. Miller.

4th Goorkha Regt.—Havildar Goolab Sing Karkie, to be Jemadar, vice Mehur Sing, deceased, 24th Oct., 1880.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Goorkha Regt. (The Hazara Goorkha Battn. Havildar Balkishan Thapa, to be Jemadar, vice Lall Chund, deceased, 22nd Dec., 1880.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Castell, Bombay S.C., 15th Feb., 1881.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 81 of 1881, H. E. the Govr.-Genl. in Council has been pleased to sanction the following further appointments :—

Southern Afghanistan Field Force.

Major P. C. Story, Depy.-Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. at Kandahar, to be Asst. Adjt. and Qr.-Mr.-Genl. on the Khandahar line of communications, with effect from the 26th Jan., 1881.

Capt. W. F. Nuthall, 63rd Foot, to be Dep. Asst. Qrms.-Genl at Kandahar, with effect from the 8th Jan., 1881.

The following officers to be Assts. to the Road Comdt, Kandahar line of communications, with effect from the dates shown opposite their names :—

Capt. A. J. F. Reid, 29th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., from the 31st Jan., 1881.

2nd Lieut. W. J. R. Wickham, 63rd Foot, from the 26th Jan., 1881.

Surgn-Major B. Simpson, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be Principal Medical Officer, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, with effect from the 1st Feb., 1881, and to have the temporary rank of Depy., Surgn.-General while so employed.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay in the P. W. Dept. :—

Liuet. J. C. Addison, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Railway Branch.

Lieut. J. E. Dickie, R. E., Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, Railway Branch.

The services af Major S. C. Clarke, R. E., Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras in the P. W. Dept.

The following officers are transferred from the Railway Branch to British Burmah :—

Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, at present on furlough.

Major E. N. Peters, R. E., Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, at present at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade.

Mr. R. J. Bailey., Mr. S. A. L. Corragan., Mr. F. C. Fox Asst. Engrs., 1st Grade, already temporarily posted to Burma.

Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade.

The Govr. Genl in Council accepts the resignation by Major-Genl. J. S. Trevor, R. E., of his appointment of Director Genl. of Railways, and Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the P- W. Dept., Railway Branch, with effect from the date on which he moy be relieved of his duties.

Col. W. S. Trevor, V. C., R. E., is appointed Director Genl. of Railways, and Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch, from the date on which Major-Genl. J. S. Trevor, R. E., is relieved of the duties of the post.

The services of Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept., with effect from the 1st Jan. 1881.

The Govt. of India has no further need of the services of Mr. C. S. Warwick, Chief Store-keeper, State Railway Dept., and Stock Verifier.

Lieut. J. G. Day, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to Biluchistan.

Mr. S. M. Johnson, Depy. Examiner of Accounts, Rangoon and Irrawady Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for one year under Section 8 of Supplement F of the Civil leave Code.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, February 22, 1881.

1. THERE will be a parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 26th inst., at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. All members are requested to attend. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

2. Members wishing to compete for the Calcutta All-Comers' Contest can do so on Thursday morning next, the 24th inst., at the Coorla Range.

3. The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to D. Company, viz.—No. 1,312, Vol. J. D'Cruz, No. 1,313, Vol. E. Maidment.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOLBERTON—February 20th, at Poona, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T. N. Holberton, Royal Artillery, of a son.

NOTICE.

LADY FERGUSSON will be AT HOME to receive visitors on SATURDAY next, the 26th inst., at 5 p.m.

G. CLAREMONT, Capt., A. D. C.
Government House, Parell, Feb. 22, 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1881.

IT would no doubt be rash to predict with any confidence the result of the proposed bi-metallic conference to be held in Paris in April next, and yet we cannot believe that so shrewd a body of men as the French financiers would have approved of such a proposal unless some practical result had been anticipated. It will be remembered that at the bi-metallic conference of 1878, called together at the instance of the United States, France took "an attitude of wise and prudent expectancy." In his remarks at that conference M. Leon Say, one of the delegates for France and the president of the conference, thus explained the position of his country. After stating that France held 2,500 millions of francs in silver money, he said : "It certainly would not serve our purposes to withdraw legal-tender power from such a mass of silver, which circulates in France as current money, and to throw it out on the market as mere merchandise. Such an idea is inadmissible." He then went on to state that no action could be taken while Germany held fifteen to seventeen millions of silver. "Hence arises an uncertainty which will not disappear until the day when Germany shall have finally disposed of her stock of silver." "It would especially be difficult for us to assert the maintenance of this equilibrium (the fixed ratio between gold and silver) when we know that with one stroke, in a moment, Germany can throw upon the metal market, when she wishes and as she wishes, the enormous mass of silver which she still has in hand." "Here is the reason why the Government being in doubt has believed it to be its duty to adopt, with the sanction of the Chambers, an attitude of wise and prudent expectancy." That there can be a unanimous decision to rehabilitate silver is not to be anticipated. England would never abandon its mono-metallism, nor is there any reasonable anticipation that Germany would do so; and these two Powers might be followed by the small Scandinavian State in their retention of a gold-currency; but we do not think that this need stand in the way of effectual measures to put silver back into its old relation with gold. Germany, in spite of her gold standard, employs an enormous amount of silver, and the United States, which before the silver panic were on a gold basis, would, if a return were made to bi-metallism, absorb much more silver than Germany has demonetised. Italy and Austria, and probably Russia, can only hope to return to specie payments by adopting silver. Then there are the new States in Eastern Europe, all wanting a currency for their development ; and more than all, there are India and China. We fail to see, therefore, why the conference need be despaired of in consequence of the anticipated attitude of England and Germany. Let the other nations unite on a common ratio of silver to gold, and silver will at once take and hold its old position. From that time silver will cease to be a mere article of merchandise as now, and will again take its place as one of the currencies of the world.

It may be said that gold will at once leave the silver-currency States and go to England and Germany. Well, what harm is done, even if this result follows ? But will this follow ? England imports much more largely than she exports, and consequently she has no balance of trade to receive in cash. The whole trade of Germany is not worth considering as against that of the rest of the world. It would appear doubtful, therefore, if united action on the part of the present silver-using States to put that metal on a fixed ratio with gold and to coin it in unlimited quantities as offered would seriously affect the relative position of the stocks of gold. But even if the gold should gravitate to these two countries, no harm would be done, as it would not be needed in the others, where silver would be recognised as a currency. This was practically the state of things before 1875. But without a bi-metallic currency gold is leaving France ; indeed, it could hardly go away more rapidly under any other circumstances. As we pointed out a few weeks ago, the Bank of France has in five years lost forty millions sterling of gold, and at the end of last year had only twenty millions remaining. Another good year in America would probably take away half of the balance. Whatever, therefore, might be the probable working of theoretical laws, should a bi-metallic currency be established by the Continental nations (excepting Germany) and America, France could hardly have a worse prospect before her than that now staring her in the face while on a nominally gold basis. The important effect of the suggested action would, of course, be on prices of things in general ; the adding the stock of silver to the currency of the world would tend to a very considerable enhancement of values, in place of the shrinkage which has of late been going on, owing to the severe struggle for the small stock of gold in the world. Unless something be done, it is clear that the supply of gold cannot by any means be made equal to the demand, and that at least all but the leading financial States must drop to a purely silver basis. France, too, would appear to have before her only the alternative of bi-metallism or the demonetisation of silver, which M. Leon Say has declared to be inadmissible, and in which, looking at the enormous loss which such action would entail on that country, he would be supported by the French people.

In this connection the production of gold and silver in the United States during the past year will be noted with unusual interest. The production of gold shows a slight increase, being £6,700,000 against £6,500,000 for the previous year. The outturn of silver is £8,000,000 against £7,725,000 for the preceding year. The total for four years is about thirty millions sterling of gold and about thirty-three millions of silver. The gold on hand in the States now amounts to a total of very nearly 100 millions sterling, and the silver to about thirty millions sterling. India, too, goes on absorbing gold, having imported in the year 1880 over and above her exports nearly three-and-a-half crores of gold, and this, too, when her net import of silver was only a little over five crores. India took, in fact, in 1880 as much gold as Australia produced in 1879. And in the two years which have succeeded our great famine India has absorbed six millions sterling of gold, and this in spite of the fact that her currency has been wholly silver. It must be remembered, too, that during these two years the demand for gold throughout the world has been most active, and its value gradually increasing in consequence of the drain on Eurcpe's gold by America. The theory, therefore, that gold will leave the silver currency States and find its way to those having a gold-currency is not borne out by facts ; the very contrary is the case with regard to India ; and if not borne out in the past, when all the leading countries have been on a gold basis, much less will it work so if all but two would accept silver equally with gold. If, therefore, France is in earnest—and of this there can be but little doubt—and if Germany's stock of silver is no longer to be feared—and France would hardly move in the matter if this were still the case—there appears to be a good prospect that the proposed conference will not be without some practical result. No nation in the world has the monetary influence which France carries, excepting perhaps England ; and when we look at the influence which the former necessarily exerts over the currencies of the small continental States, we would place French influence in this question higher than any other. The United States are ready to join in the rehabilitation of silver, as is natural, looking at their large yearly production of this metal. Italy and Austria will support it as the only means by which they can return to specie payments. Russia will no doubt agree, though, being hopelessly burdened by an irredeemable paper currency, her influence will not amount to much. The weaker Continental States will willingly follow France; the stronger, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, may make the attempt to hold on to a gold currency, but ultimately they must follow the leading Continental nations, and meantime they cannot stand in the way of the larger monetary Powers in this movement towards bi-metallism. While, therefore, we do not care to prophesy the result of an international conference on a subject so important to India, we do not hesitate to affirm that the circumstances under which this conference meets differ materially from those existing in 1878, and to hope that a general movement towards bi-metallism is near at hand.

THE problem of army reform has, since the war between France and Germany in 1870, occupied a very large share of public attention. In the following year Lord Cardwell introduced proposals based on the lessons of that war, in response to the loudly-expressed wishes of the country for the improvement of our army organisation. These proposals were briefly as follow :—To abolish the privilege of officers procuring promotion in the army by purchase ; to provide an unlimited Reserve by shortening the service of the private soldier with the colours ; and to establish, by localised depôts for affiliated pairs of battalions of infantry, a connexion between the army, militia, and volunteers, by recruiting the two first from certain districts and training the recruits together. These reforms have not been attended with all the success that was then anticipated, and now we find that Mr. Childers is approaching the question with a view to re-arrange the system then introduced. The leading principles of the new scheme are the welding together of certain pairs of infantry battalions into some seventy territorial regiments, upon a system similar to that of our present double-battalion corps ; the terms of promotion and retirement of officers are to be considerably altered ; the status and prospects of non-commissioned officers are to be improved ; the extension of the period of service with the colours is to be in future seven years instead of six ; the minimum age for enlistment of recruits is to be raised from eighteen to nineteen ; the existing mode of carrying out the annual Indian reliefs is to be revised ; and lastly, there are to be some amendments to the Discipline Act.

The first proposal is one which will more materially affect the army at large, the others being only details of our present administration, arising from the experience of the working of the innovations of 1871. The idea of the linked battalion was very promising when set down on paper, but its working has not in any way realized economy or efficiency. The brigade depôt of the system was one of the most costly experiments ever tried, and broke down on the first strain of a small war. The War Office authorities cannot refrain from trying to graft the German organisation on to ours, quite forgetting that military service in Prussia is a very different thing from military service with us. Prussia has neither an India to govern, nor colonies to defend, nor far-off fortresses to garrison. Her regiments of the three arms are nothing more than militia regiments till war comes. In our endeavour to follow the German lead, we are making the Reserve the first important factor of our system, to the prejudice of the standing army. To provide this Reserve we set aside *esprit de corps ;* we obliged the trained soldier to pass into a kind of pensioner on completion of six years' service, ignoring the necessity for keeping up a proportion of trained soldiers, and we are now trusting to luck for the replacing of our old sergeants and corporals. In a volunteer army like ours it is generally the lad of from sixteen to seventeen that enlists, at which age his labour is of far less value to himself than in later life ; and we know that "if we do not catch a recruit when he is very young, we don't catch him at all." Lord Sandhurst unceasingly inveighed against early or premature enlistments. He said, "In every continental army care is taken to provide grown men for the service ; in the British army every regulation is framed with the intention of providing ungrown, starveling boys." Of course it would be a great advantage and an indirect economy to enlist men of twenty or twenty-one, but most youths by the time they have attained such an age have settled to some trade or entered on an apprenticeship, and are not likely to be drawn away by any bounty the State could give. The brigade depôt is only an altered form of the old four-company depôt system, which had many advantages, but the brigade depôt is part and parcel of the present short-service enlistment, and would work similarly as well as its predecessor if the soldier could enlist for ten years, and continue his service on re-engagement to twenty-one. The brigade depôt is supposed to consist of two hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers and men, and is meant to supply its home battalion with recruits trained to a certain extent, and the affiliated battalion on foreign service was to receive drafts of trained soldiers from the home one. This was all very well until the home battalion was ordered off on service, and required some five hundred or six hundred men to make up its complement. The depôt cannot furnish many men ; it has to be made up at short notice, and requires not recruits, but trained soldiers. The only expedient is to call on other regiments to give volunteers, the result being, as we saw recently, that the contributing battalions were so seriously injured, even to a state of miserable inefficiency, that of thirty-two regiments on the home establishment there was an average of only one hundred and twenty-eight men of two years' service.

It has been suggested that the Militia should be used as a recruiting-field for the standing army, but the Militia is a domestic service, better left out of this question. It can at any time be called out for training to its full legal limit of fifty-six days, thus putting 120,000 men under arms ; and should a state of political tension require it, at any moment an order can be issued for embodiment. There is no doubt but that our Militia system has a strength and solidity and auxiliary merits of its own. The Militia contributes about 7,000 men a year to the line, and in 1878 the men of its Reserve responded to the call for mobilization right well, cheerfully joining their linked line battalions, and serving in their ranks for two or three months. The officers of Militia certainly want more training, as "it is an axiom that the less trained the rank and file, the better trained should the officer be ;" still we are pleased that the Militia do not come within the scope of the alterations proposed in the forthcoming scheme. The recommendation that men are to serve as a rule six years in India, and not having completed six years when their battalion returns home, are to join the linked battalion, which must be the relieving one, will be open to the same objections that have already been charged to the brigade depôt system, as both battalions, in many instances, during time of war must be on foreign service at the same time. Whatever changes Mr. Childers may bring about, if they create a system capable of adjustment to the necessities occasioned by our frequent small wars without dislocating the whole machine, they will be a welcome improvement ; but of late years plenty of experiments have been tried, plenty of changes brought about, almost all of them costly, some ridiculously so, yet the general effect has been neither to add to the relative strength of the body operated upon, as compared with other armies, nor to make its members more satisfied with their condition.

THE Allahabad paper has recently referred, in its mysterious, disquieting way, to some underhand intrigues which the Russians are supposed to be carrying on with disaffected Mahratta Brahmins and other evil-disposed people in the Deccan and the adjacent country. We believe we are in a position to show the exact amount of foundation on which rest the mystic innuendoes of our up-country contemporary. There is at present amongst the hangers-on at the viceregal court of General Kauffmann, at Tashkend, a certain individual who may be, and probably is, the famous "Prince Ramchunder" of the St. Petersburg newspapers, and who has the habit of styling himself "prathan," or minister in his letters to his familiars. This self-styled "prathan" is by descent a Mahratta Brahmin, and by birth a Bengalee. His father, or his grandfather, accompanied the Peshwa to the other side of India upon the break-up of the Mahratta power ; and the family has been settled there, or thereabouts, ever since. The "prathan" owed his English education to the Bishop's College at Calcutta, and while he was still young he made his way to London, in the hope, apparently, of pushing his fortunes there. Falling into great distress, he was befriended by the India Office, who gave him some assistance to help him out of his difficulties, and undertook to supply him with a free passage back to Calcutta. But a bright idea occurring to him, he proceeded, instead, to St. Petersburg, where he made himself a position at once by gratefully abusing the British Government, and showing up British rule in India in letters to the papers. In due time he made his way to Central Asia, where he succeeded in getting himself accepted very much at his own valuation by General Kauffmann, whom he posted up in the state of affairs in India. Now, there is no reason to affect ignorance of the fact that the "prathan," when located in Tashkend, was mindful to inform his friends in India of the fact that he had got there, and was enjoying a good time as confidential adviser to the redoubtable Kauffmann. Whether his letters contained other matter of an interesting or confidential nature, besides the legitimate boastings of an airy adventurer, we cannot say, not being in the secrets of the Post Office. Neither can we undertake to say whether the friendly letters which he sent to India received friendly replies, or any at all. We prefer thus candidly to confess our ignorance, rather than seek to impose upon guileless readers by intimating that we know all about it, and could disclose it if we would. If the *Pioneer* knows anything more than we have just stated with regard to the Russian communications with Mahratta Brahmins, or even knows as much, let it say so. We have delivered our conscience.

IT will be seen by a telegram which appears in another column that the assessors in the Kolhapur conspiracy case have given their opinion, and have convicted several of the accused of the most serious of the crimes laid to their charge. They have, it seems, been unanimous in finding that Rambhut, the leading spirit in the plot, Appa Balgonda and Tatia Kochage are guilty of waging or attempting to wage war against the Kolhapur State, of conspiracy to wage such war, and of collecting arms with intent to carry out their purpose. Five other of the prisoners have been found guilty of waging war against the State, and of conspiracy ; and two have been declared guilty of conspiracy, and of concealing arms with intent to facilitate the waging of war. The charge of conspiracy alone has been brought home to six of the prisoners, and one has been convicted of the charge of collecting arms with evil intent, and of cheating by impersonation. The assessors have declared that seventeen of the twenty-seven prisoners who were placed on their trial are guilty, not of a mere attempt at dacoity, but of rebellion. Judgment will no doubt shortly be delivered by the court.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 4.

THE House of Commons has at last vindicated its dignity and asserted its authority over the small band of Irish conspirators who make it their purpose, since they cannot get an Irish Parliament in Dublin, to bring Parliamentary Government at Westminster into contempt. It is long since Mr. Parnell coolly avowed his design of using the forms of the Constitution to destroy the Union and recover for Ireland her right of existence as a separate nationality ; and he and his colleagues have shown themselves quite unscrupulous in their efforts to carry out this design. The recent cessation of outrages in Ireland, in obedience to the word of command from the head-quarters of the Land League, proves that the agents entrusted with the execution of these crimes could always have been kept under control, if Mr. Parnell had really wished that they should hold their hands. His calculation, justified, no doubt, by Mr. Gladstone's unfortunate language about the moral effect of the Clerkenwell explosion, was that these outrages might be made the means of extracting from a sensitive Liberal Ministry a Land Bill which should strike at the root of the institution of landlordism in Ireland. Disconcerted by the unexpected victory of the Whig party in the Cabinet, and brought face to face with a Coercion Bill as strong as any ever brought forward by an English Ministry, Mr. Parnell has dexterously stopped the campaign of outrages, and fallen back on the plan of representing himself and his friends as martyrs to liberty, and straining the tactics of obstruction in Parliament to prevent the passing of measures for which he declares that no case has been made out. Aided by Mr. Labouchere alone among English Liberals, the Home Rulers have urged, with more than even their accustomed audacity, that Mr. Forster and the whole magistracy of Ireland have combined to slander the Irish people by manufacturing tales of outrage, and on this pretext they have abused the privilege of freedom of speech in Parliament to such an extent as to throw the whole legislative machine out of work. These tactics have been marked, too, by a systematic rudeness of language and action which plainly shows the determination of the Home Rulers to do everything in their power to degrade the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell himself and a few of his followers, such as Mr. Justin M'Carthy and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, are gentlemen of culture and good breeding, but they have chosen to associate themselves with the Finigans, the Biggars, and the Healeys, foul-mouthed ruffians and bullies of the type of those men who filled the ranks of the bands of Clodius and Milo in the last days of the Roman Republic, and the whole party has been brought down to the level of its worst elements. Hence the unmannerly interruptions and jeers with which such men as Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone were incessantly assailed while speaking in the debate on the first reading of the Coercion Bill. It is impossible not to admire the splendid patience and forbearance with which the majority of the House have endured this unseemly conduct, which aggravated the annoyance caused by repeated motions of adjournment, and constant and tedious repetitions of speeches, made only to waste time. The Home Rulers form only a minority, 45 out of 103, even of the representatives of Ireland ; all the representatives of Scotland, of Wales, and of England, with the exception of Mr. Labouchere—for Mr. Cowen and Mr. Bradlaugh are no friends to obstruction—are solidly arrayed against them ; yet such has been the reluctance of the House to abridge the right of its members to indulge in an unlimited quantity of speaking, that it has borne the complete suspension for a month of public business, and has submitted without a murmur this week to the weary drudgery of a forty-one hours' continuous sitting, following on the twenty-two hours' sitting of last week, in the faint hope of making the Home Rulers feel ashamed of themselves and voluntarily act like the reasonable human beings for whom the liberal orders of the House were originally framed. But, presuming on this toleration, the conspirators only exulted with boisterous glee over the supposed incapacity of the House to put down obstruction, and their behaviour became so insolent on the strength of their fancied triumph, that even Mr. Bradlaugh rose in his place and indignantly rebuked them. This policy of giving them rope has had the good effect of uniting the whole country in condemnation of their unparalleled audacity, so that, when the crisis came on Wednesday morning, and the Speaker took it upon himself to declare the debate on adjournment closed and put the question as to the introduction of Mr. Forster's bill to a division, public opinion in favour of this Parliamentary *coup d'état* was already formed, and it has since energetically supported the Speaker and the majority of the House in suppressing what Mr. Gladstone has fairly described as a public nuisance. The Home Rulers were fairly taken by surprise to find the tables thus turned upon them, and they could only shout "privilege ! privilege !" with a confused recollection of the cry that was raised when Charles I. entered the House to arrest the six members. There is, of course, no parallel whatever between the two cases. Charles attempted to over-rule the whole House of Commons by seizing the most prominent of the popular leaders, and the House only defended against him its rights as a co-ordinate estate of the realm. But the Home Rulers are an insignificant minority of the House, engaged in an attempt to prevent the will of the majority from expressing itself in legislation, and ingeniously employing the forms designed to secure freedom of speech for the purpose of making the House powerless. Experience has shown that the regulations of the House may be so abused by a pertinacious and reckless minority as to prevent even the introduction of bills urgently required to secure due protection to life and property in the United Kingdom ; and the House would become the laughing-stock of the world if it did not alter its regulations so as to ensure to itself freedom of action. It is not a question of liberty of speech. The Home Rulers have said over and over again all that they could possibly want to say. The real question is, if the majority of the House is to be over-ridden and rendered powerless by the minority. As the *République Francaise* well remarks, in any other country but England forty-eight hours' time would have been the very longest shrift allowed to the Irish conspirators. Consider that the House of Commons is not merely a debating or legislative assembly, but the most powerful executive body in the country ; that it has gradually secured to itself the monopoly of all administrative powers, has effaced the authority of the Sovereign and the House of Lords ; and is, in fact, the Government of the country. It is obvious that if, when the law is declared to be powerless in Ireland, this governing body cannot, because of the licence of speech its forms allow, fulfil the imperative duty of maintaining order in that country, it commits an act of political suicide by declaring itself incompetent to execute the powers it has claimed for itself, and that the enemies of Parliamentary government may triumph in the *reductio ad absurdum* of the theory that any country can be ruled by the conflict of ceaseless talk. Again, it seems clear that the Speaker of any deliberative assembly must have the inherent right of checking fruitless and scandalous debates, and that the regulations are defective which do not expressly secure to him such a power. Mr. Cowen maintains that for a thousand years Parliament has got on very well without granting its Speakers authority to curb the licence of debate. This is a surprising exaggeration for an accurate political student to be guilty of. The freedom of Parliament itself is not much more than two centuries old, and to quote one instance only, we know that Fox and his followers left the House of Commons in a body in despair, because at the beginning of the French war Pitt and his majority over-ruled all their protests. The science of obstruction was not then understood, or Fox was just the man to have anticipated Mr. Parnell. But, now that it has been developed, some means must be found to enable the majority to have its way after reasonable discussion. There can be no doubt that the safest plan is to entrust the dictatorship of debate in an emergency to the Speaker, who is always impartial. This has now been done by the resolutions passed last night ; and it is only fair to Sir Stafford Northcote to point out that the House has really placed itself under his sagacious guidance in adopting these resolutions, and that his amendments to Mr. Gladstone's motion have carefully limited its scope so as to protect the rights of minorities. As passed by the House, the resolutions only provide that full powers to regulate debates at his discretion shall be entrusted to the Speaker when a Minister of the Crown has, on notice given, explained that a certain measure is one of urgency, and when a majority not less in number than 225 has sustained the proposal. The opposition tried to make the *minimum* majority 300, but were beaten on a division. I believe myself that the resolutions will take away no security for liberty of speech which is consistent with the working of the Parliamentary machine. They impose restrictions new to our habits and inconsistent with our traditions ; but it is in revolutionary times and in dealing with revolutionary parties that precedents have to be created ; and the precedent now established has the hearty approval of all but the envenomed enemies of the Imperial Parliament.

It is an interesting question now what the Home Rulers will do. Their most honest course would be to leave London and put themselves at the head of their misguided followers in Ireland, whom they have led to the verge of civil war. But it is probable that the arrest of Mr. Michael Davitt, who is the soul of the Land League, has frightened them, and that they will content themselves with demonstrations in the House of Commons against the authority of the Speaker, which now that their teeth have been drawn by last night's resolutions, can have no effect but to make them ridiculous. Side by side with what Mr. Parnell calls his constitutional agitation, the more daring spirits of the League have armed the people and prepared for an insurrection which is to be aided by American adventurers. As has happened in all previous Irish conspiracies, their camp has been full of spies and traitors ; the Government has been kept accurately informed of the conspirators' designs, and in striking at Mr. Davitt it has given a significant warning to men who are still only rebels at heart. The precautions now observed at all military stations against Fenian alarms have not been taken without a cause ; and I daresay it will be known to the world before this letter reaches you that an armed outbreak has been planned and barely prevented. The proclamation of the "Irish Directory" urging the Irish people not to rise against their oppressors is, of course, only a blind, intended to put the Government off their guard.

While Parliamentary government in England is undergoing the severest trial to which it has been exposed since Cromwell's time, Thomas Carlyle, who has so often fiercely inveighed against the trivialities and impotence of the talking machine at Westminster, lies dying in his home at Chelsea. The *Quarterly Review*, in an article on *Endymion* speaks of Lord Beaconsfield as "the most considerable Englishman since the death of Lord Byron." The justice of this estimate will be generally disputed even by those who admire Lord Beaconsfield's genius and recognize in him the most striking political personage of the reign of Queen Victoria. Carlyle far better deserves the place assigned to Lord Beaconsfield by the friendly partiality of the Quarterly Reviewer. Mr. John Morley somewhere says, in that patronising way in which philosophical critics speak of great men, "we have all passed through the stage of Carlyle worship," and fortunate indeed are they who in youth have had their characters moulded by the influence of the pure and lofty spirit which is now passing away. According to Mr. Ruskin, he and Carlyle are the only two real Tories left in England ; but it is absurd to use such a term in speaking of the author of *Cromwell's Life and Letters* and the *French Revolution*. Through all his life Carlyle has disdained to be a partisan of political theories ; he has striven with infinite care and tenderness to recognize worth wherever it was to be found, whether in a Cromwell, a Frederick the Great, or in that Abbot Sampson who is the hero of the best portion of that most charmingly idyllic and exquisitely written of all his works, *Past and Present*. Of late years he has been drawn into the field of actual political strife by his intense dread, not wholly unwarranted, as recent events show, of the fatal consequences which the transfer of political power to the democracy may entail on England; and no doubt the spirit of all his writings is in favour of an aristocracy and against mob-law. Hence his intense admiration for the Germans, an admiration which they repay by paying a reverential homage to his name surpassing even that rendered him by his own countrymen. Mr. Carlyle has lived a long life, full of work and honour ; and he, if any man, should die happy. It is curious that he should have accepted the decoration *Pour le merite*, conferred upon him by the German Emperor, and yet have refused the similar mark of distinction the Queen is understood to have been anxious to confer upon him after meeting him at Dean Stanley's.

Lord Waveney's motion about Kandahar last Friday evening came to nothing ; for although it was supported by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Dunraven on the Whig side, the latter making an excellent speech on the subject, the leaders of the Conservative opposition stayed away from the debate. Many staunch Conservatives regret this supineness, and I am glad to see that Mr. Stanhope has given notice of his intention to make a formal motion in the House of Commons in favour of keeping Kandahar. Lord Hartington has not yet revealed the names of the mysterious persons on whose advice he has acted in determining to evacuate Southern Afghanistan, but he has promised to gratify public curiosity by laying their opinions on the table of the House. Meanwhile the *Times* gives much prominence to a letter from a certain "R. B. B." in reply to Lord Napier's memorandum. Everyone is asking who "R. B. B." can be. The initials recall to mind a certain Irish judge of facetious memory in Bombay ; but even the *Times* could hardly put him on a level with Lord Napier as regards the expediency of keeping Kandahar. The Duke of Argyll is very vexed with the civil and military experts who have written against the ministerial policy, and says that most of them were of a different opinion once. It has not apparently occurred to his Grace that these men may be actuated by conscientious motives, and not by party prejudice and private spite, and that they are simply unable to resist the evidence the Afghan war has supplied, more particularly in its later stages, of the supreme political and strategical advantages of Kandahar. The Russians have already pushed on, after the capture of Geok Tepe, till they are within a shorter distance of Herat than our garrison at Kandahar is ; and if our troops retire down the Bolan Pass, five years will not elapse before General Skobeleff enters Kandahar in triumph.

Sir George Colley's gallant but rash attempt to force his way into the Transvaal at the head of 1,000 men has failed ; and the general is now of course much blamed for not waiting for the reinforcements, which are strong enough to enable him to make short work of the Boers. It is even hinted that he hurried on operations in the hope of finishing the campaign before the arrival of Sir Evelyn Wood. The more generous, and perhaps the more just, construction of his conduct is to suppose that he hoped by rapidity of action to take the Boers by surprise and force his way through the mountains into the plain country before they were prepared to defend the passage of the Drakenberg. He has failed, but not ingloriously, and will soon be able to renew the attack with better chances of success. It is satisfactory to learn, on Sir G. Colley's testimony, that the stories of the inhumanity of the Boers to prisoners and wounded men are unfounded.

I understand that a despatch ordering the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act has been sent out to India. It is not intended, however, to abolish the Press Commissionership, at all events for the present. Among minor matters connected with India, I may notice the favourable reply given by Mr. Gladstone last night to a question put to him regarding the abolition of the import duties on silver-plate manufactured in India. I remember that Lord Northbrook a year ago spoke in favour of doing away with these duties, and Mr. Gladstone now holds out the hope that he will do something in the matter this year.

I am vexed to see that my letter dated Christmas Day missed the mail. As this is the first time such a misfortune has happened to me in all the years that I have written letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, perhaps you will allow me to explain that the fault was not mine. On the Thursday before Christmas Day I took the trouble to go to the Charing Cross Post Office for the special purpose of asking if my weekly letter should be posted sooner than usual ; and the clerk assured me that it would go all right, if posted at the usual time. I was careful, however, to put it in the box at Charing Cross a good hour before the mail closed, and I can only suppose that it was crowded out by the multitude of Christmas-cards.

J. M. M.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY.

CONVICTION OF THE ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 22.

The assessors gave their opinion to-day. They unanimously found Guru Sidh guilty under sections 123 and 419 only; Rambhut Kadekar, Appa Balgonda, and Tatia Koehage guilty under sections 121, 121A., and 122; Khyru Holar, Aba Mhat, Appa Devajee, Laxuman Holar, and Vithu Gasuda guilty under sections 121 and 121A.; Narayenbhat and Shripatrao guilty under sections 121A. and 122; and Dhondo Annaji, Rambin Mali. Makaji Airekar, Jagu Kotala, Daji Bappuji, and Bala Sonar guilty under section 121A. The other prisoners the assessors found not guilty.

The date for the delivery of judgment by the court has not been fixed.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

In reply to a question in the Commons, the Premier said that the Government had taken steps to bring about a satisfactory settlement with the Transvaal, in order to avoid bloodshed, consistent with the honour of the Crown; but he declined to give any particulars.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Orange Free State Volksraad has authorised British troops to pass from Basutoland.

THE COERCION BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Committee in the Commons on Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill has been closed.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the Government will probably abandon the idea of an Arms Bill for Ireland.

THE INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS AT THE CAPE.

Advices from Natal state that Sir George Colley has held a review of the reinforcements that went from India to Natal. He expressed the highest admiration of their excellent condition.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

ATHENS, FEB. 21.

The Reserves of the Greek army have been called out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 21.

The conference of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers on the Greek-frontier question has commenced its sittings here.

MR. PARNELL AND THE CATHOLICS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has issued a pastoral letter, in which he says that the alliance between Mr. Parnell and M. Rochefort is impious, and that Mr. Parnell is unworthy of the confidence of the Irish people.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 22.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have severally presented a Collective Note to the Porte, in which they consent to negotiate in order to bring about an understanding between Turkey and Greece; and at the same time they have asked Greece to make further concessions, and have requested her to refrain from hostilities pending the result of the negotiations.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 21.

The Anchor line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

LISBON, FEB. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday.

SUEZ, FEB. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the morning of the 20th.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed heavy. Surats quiet,

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 13-16.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ do.	90¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¾
3 do. Consols for account	99¾
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119¾
Bar Silver	52¼

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departures—Lord Nelson, Bellini, and Febe.

A LARGE convoy of ammunition left Kandahar for Quetta on the 9th instant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENDERSON arrived at Kandahar on the 9th instant, to take command of the 1st Infantry Brigade.

THE circulation of the new currency in Goa will commence from April next.

THE *Kandahar News* of the 9th February states:—Several families have left the city for India, and a great many others are preparing to follow their example.

MR. H. NEVILLE GLADSTONE, third son of the English Premier, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the mail-steamer, after an absence from India of nine months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOCKHART, of the Intelligence Department, is at present in Calcutta, collecting materials for an official account of the Afghan war.

THE *Ultramar* hears that the English engineers entrusted with the construction of the Goa Railway left London on the 15th January, and ought to be in Goa in time to commence the work in March next.

IN a paragraph regarding the dividend declared by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for the last half-year which appeared yesterday, the amount carried forward was stated at 98,580 dollars. It should have been 8,580 dollars.

A REVISED scale of pensions for the Indian Medical Service is now under consideration by the Secretary of State, and it has been decided, should the new scale be adopted, to make its provisions applicable in all cases of retirement subsequent to Jan. 1, 1881.

THE committee appointed to inquire into the Indian Marine Survey Department consists of General Walker, Surveyor-General, as President, Commanders Taylor and Street, Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Department, and Mr. D. M. Barbour, Accountant-General's Department.

THE *Pioneer* is sorry to state that Mr. A. C. Lyall, Foreign Secretary, is in a weak state of health, which may necessitate his taking leave to England sooner than he had intended. He will probably remain in India until the evacuation of Afghanistan has been completed.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* under the head "Pay and Allowances" that a revised Pay Code for India having been approved by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, it will be issued for the information and guidance of all concerned. The usual distribution of copies will be made through the Superintendent of Government Printing.

MAJOR BADCOCK, late Chief Commissariat Officer with the Kabul-Kandahar force, will, it is said, leave Calcutta shortly for the Punjab on special duty in connection with compensation to be paid to camel and mule owners employed in the late campaigns. The work will take many months, as the claims are expected to aggregate 50 or 60 lakhs.

OUR latest letters from Kabul, says the Lahore paper, report disturbances near Ghazni, the people objecting to pay revenue. The Wardaks are conspicuous in their refusal. The reported unwillingness of Mahomed Jan to proceed with a force to Kandahar is said to be owing to the feeling of hostility between himself and the British. Sirdars Nazar Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Karim Khan, and Mahomed Nasar Khan have been sentenced to imprisonment for an alleged correspondence with Ayoub Khan.

THE following despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated 20th January, 1881, is published in the *Gazette*:—I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1881-82 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and eight pence (1s. 8d.) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

THE following notification appears in the last *Gazette of India*:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the long and distinguished service rendered to the Government of India by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., C.I.E., who vacated on the 10th February his appointment as Agent to the Governor General in Central India. His Excellency the Viceroy is confident that Sir Henry Daly's relinquishment of the important duties which he has for twelve years discharged in Central India will be generally regretted, and by none more than by the chiefs and people toward the promotion of whose welfare his exertions have throughout been directed with remarkable energy and success.

THE report of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects throughout India up to the 15th inst. shows that there was rain during the last week in Assam, and some slight showers in a few districts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In many places in Northern India rain is now much wanted, and in parts of Bengal a fall would be beneficial. The unirrigated crops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are suffering seriously. There are complaints from most districts of the Punjab of the continuance of dry weather, but the reports in that province are said to be still favourable on the whole. Although the yield of the spring harvest seems likely to be lessened in some places by the failure of the cold-weather rains, general prospects in most provinces and states are satisfactory.

THEY are finding out how to amuse themselves at Kandahar. The following is from the *Kandahar News* of the 11th February:—The pantomime will be performed on Thursday and Saturday next, commencing at 8 o'clock. The public are requested to be punctual, as the overture begins at 8 precisely, and all are earnestly requested to be seated before its commencement. Tickets and a plan of the house can be obtained from Major Moore, Royal Fusiliers; it is hoped that the well-known suavity and *savoir faire* of "Our Tommy" will smooth over all the little difficulties which it is apprehended may occur on account of limited space and overcrowding. A dress rehearsal takes place on Wednesday, to which a limited number of the public will be admitted. Severe critics are duly warned off.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Sibi on the 22nd December, Private Peer Bux, 29th Regiment N. I. (the 2nd Beluchis) was arraigned on charges of having deserted at Khilat-i-Ghilzai, Southern Afghanistan, on the 10th of June, 1880, and having dishonestly removed the following articles of his regimental necessaries, viz.:—1 Rifle with cleaning rod and bayonet, 1 snap cap, 1 scabbard bayonet, 1 rifle sling, 1 waist belt with locket, 1 bag ammunition, 1 frog, 30 rounds ball ammunition. The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be shot; but the Commander-in-Chief commuted the sentence. Sir Frederick Haines, reviewing the proceedings, remarked:—"The court has well performed its duty in awarding an exemplary punishment in this case, but under all the circumstances attending it, I consider the extreme penalty need not be carried out. I therefore commute the sentence of death to one of transportation for life."

THERE has been a great sale of Lord Clare's books. Three of the most interesting lots have gone to the United States. For the manuscript of "Guy Mannering" Sir Theodore Martin and Mr. Ellis, of Bond Street, went as far as £385, but the Americans beat them.

THE Army Estimates for 1881-82, which are expected to be ready in a fortnight's time, are not, it is said, to exceed those for the current year, yet the compulsory retirement of over 750 officers, and the passage of an increased number of men into the First-class Army Reserve, will cause an additional expenditure of over half a million

THE last disaster to a British regiment may, perhaps, observes the *World*, decide the fate of the regimental colours in our army. By the *Times* account, the bulk of the officers and men of the 58th who lost their lives at Laing's Nek were sacrificed in the attempt to recapture their colours. The same thing happened at Maiwand, when the 66th died in defence of their colours, and the 24th and 94th only saved theirs by a miracle. *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*

AN English military paper believes that the stubborn resistance which the Russian General met with at the fortifications was not a little owing to the instructions given to the Turcoman chiefs by Major F. W. H. Butler in December and January, 1877-78. The same officer gave them plans of how to strengthen other positions on the line approaching the Afghan frontier and Merv, and 20,000 men were for some time employed on these works.

THE death is announced of Mrs. S. C. Hall, the author of "Lights and Shadows of Irish Life," a series of tales which enjoyed much popularity in its day. Mrs. Hall also wrote several novels. Mrs. Hall was a native of Wexford, and the best parts of her novels are those which deal with Irish scenes and characters. She may be considered one of the most successful of Miss Edgeworth's followers.

IT is said, observes the *Whitehall Review*, that the Government will suffer an overwhelming defeat in the House of Commons on the question of the abandonment of Kandahar. The Conservative leaders have decided to take a division, and they have already received many promises of support from Liberal, and even from Radical, members of Parliament. And it is also said that the Ministry, with a full knowledge of these facts, is determined to hold its ground, and, if defeated, to appeal to the country.

THE *Examiner* is glad to see from Mr. Gladstone's reply to Sir David Wedderburn that the injustice of imposing a prohibitive tax upon Indian silver-work is engaging the attention of the Government. The imitations of Indian silver ornaments, which have in England the advantage over the genuine product of the native silversmiths, show that there is a market in this country for their varied and beautiful works. There is small use in maintaining an Indian museum, and sending through the country typical specimens of manufacture, if the importers are handicapped by so wretched a fragment of protection. While we are forcing India to abandon the import duties on cotton goods, we cannot, with any pretence of fairness, debar her handicrafts from free competition in our marts. Birmingham, doubtless, will object, and perhaps Clerkenwell, but we are glad to chronicle the hope that the Premier has expressed of abolishing the obnoxious duty.

A CORRESPONDENT who is well acquainted with the country sends the following description of the scene of the action in the Transvaal:—"Laing's Nek," he writes, "is what we should call a saddle, or col. joining two mountain masses, and is crossed at right angles by the road from Newcastle to the Transvaal. In its rear is a very bad defile extending for several miles as far as Coldstream, where the country again becomes open. The road traverses this defile, the rocky Drakensberg being on the left, say, of our forces, and the deep, precipitous, almost infernal bed of the Buffalo river on the right. It is a scene for a Dante's genius to describe. I cannot conceive a more formidable position; the only thing in our favour being the fact that the country on either side of the road is too rough for horses. This being the case, I do not think the Boers would care to separate themselves from their horses, *i.e.*, their means of retreating in case of repulse."

Vanity Fair:—A death of a very sudden and distressing nature has occurred in India, by which the world loses much more than it knows of, and by which we of *Vanity Fair* lose more than we can at all express. Many of those who have read the writings of "Ali Baba" in these columns will fail to identify him with Mr. Aberigh Mackay, whose sudden death was telegraphed last week. They were, however, one and the same person. He has been cut off when on the point of returning to England, and when we were looking forward to receiving him and keeping him amongst us. He was but two-and-thirty years of age, and probably no man living afforded a brighter promise of distinction. He was very learned, yet full of play ful and tender fancy, a most brilliant writer without any touch of affectation, a good and delightful man—and honest. The work—and very hard work it was—which he did in his official position in India may be buried beneath official dust; but the masterly sketches he gave us of Indian life and Indian dignitaries will live as the truest, most delightful, and most exquisite pictures ever drawn by any writer.

IN the House of Commons on February 3 the following conversation occurred regarding the ex-Fenian convict Davitt, of whose re-arrest Reuter informed us:—

Mr. Parnell.—I rise to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it is true that Michael Davitt was arrested at one o'clock to-day. (Loud cheers.)

Sir W. Harcourt.—Yes, Sir. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) After consultation with our colleagues and the law officers of the Crown, the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant and I have come to the decision that the conduct of Michael Davitt has been such as is incompatible with the ticket of leave by which a convict with the conditional favour of the Crown is permitted to be at large. (Loud and continued cheering and cries of "Shame, shame," from the Irish members.)

Mr. Parnell.—I beg to ask the Home Secretary which of the conditions of his ticket of leave Michael Davitt has violated.

Sir W. Harcourt did not answer, and there were cries of "Notice, notice," from the Ministerial benches. This was followed by shouts of "Answer, answer," from the Irish members.

COMMENTING upon the fall of Geok Tepe, the *Saturday Review* says:—The question—hitherto possessing only a languid speculative interest—how far the Czar's generals will be instructed or allowed to push their victory now becomes a pressing one. Some reports already have it that portions of the force under Skobeleff are in motion towards Sarakhs, the extreme north-eastern frontier city of Persia, close to Herat. These reports, however, may be set aside, because no Russian force could have got any distance in this direction without passing Deregez, where there is a competent European observer, who has been quite silent on any such movement. Other reports talk of vast forces under Kaufmann concentrating on Charjui, with a view to co-operation with Skobeleff. This, too, is not worth much attention, for the selection of the Caspian routes for the reinforcements recently sent shows clearly that, as yet, no force of eighty or a hundred thousand men has the least chance of penetrating the trans-Oxian wilds. But there is no doubt that General Skobeleff's present force can be reinforced *ad libitum* from the Caspian, and that his victory, if it be half as complete as it is reported to be, will open the way eastwards to him. It is not an unimportant thing to remember that a considerable force from Merv was actually engaged at Geok Tepe, for this fact may exercise no small influence on the attitude of the Merv Turcomans.

ON the 27th of January the French Senate passed by 256 votes to 5 the new Merchant Shipping Bill, the object of which is to stimulate by means of bounties the French shipbuilding and shipping trades. It is proposed to pay a bounty of from 16 to 60 francs per gross ton upon all vessels built in France, in addition to a duty of 6 francs per ton upon the engines and machinery of steamships, these payments being professedly made as an equivalent for the import duties levied upon shipbuilding materials. Then as to navigation, vessels in the oversea trade are to receive a bounty of 1½ franc per ton net for every 1,000 miles run, this payment diminishing year by year, until it ceases after 20 years in the case of iron and steel, and after 30 years in that of wooden vessels. On foreign-built ships that have been naturalised only one-half of these bounties on navigation are to be allowed, the object of course being to afford additional protection to the French shipbuilder. As the Senate have made some alterations in the measure as sent up to them, it must now go back to the Chamber of Deputies for approval before it becomes law. There can be little doubt, the *Economist* remarks, that the Lower Chamber will ratify without much discussion the Senate's alterations, and we must expect very soon to see this monstrously protective measure added to the statute-book. But the effect of all such subsidies is to enervate those who receive them. They make their recipients disposed to rely rather upon Government help than upon their own efforts, and while in the meantime the new regulations are pretty certain to do England injury, they are likely in the end to be most hurtful to France herself.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF telegraphed to St. Petersburg from Geok Tepe, under date the 16th January, some particulars of the storming of that stronghold. The army was divided into four columns, of which one, seemingly under the immediate command of Skobeleff, formed the reserve, the other three being led by Colonels Kooropatkine, Kozelkoff, and Haidaroff. Colonel Haidaroff opened the fighting at seven in the morning by an attack upon the fortified outwork on the south front, which he took and held until twenty minutes past eleven. At the same time a breach, already commenced on the 8th instant, and completed on the previous night by explosions of dynamite, was battered by thirty-six guns to prepare the way for the second column. At 11.20 a mine containing a hundred and twenty-five pounds of powder was exploded under the eastern front of the wall, destroying several hundred of the defenders, and serving as the signal for the attack by the first two columns. In ten minutes both lines of defence were captured, and a bloody hand-to-hand fight ensued for the possession of the inner wall. When this struggle had lasted for an hour, part of the reserve was ordered up, and one battalion escaladed another part of the wall. At half-past one the third column mounted the south-western wall by means of ladders, and the fight raged within the fortress. At two o'clock the redoubt on the hill of Denzil Tepe was captured, and the Russians were masters of the place. The Tekkes fled, abandoning the camp, and their goods, wives, and children, and the fugitives were pursued with slaughter for fifteen versts by a flying column of all arms. Four thousand Turcoman corpses lay in the fortress, besides those that filled the ditches. The victors took possession of quantities of guns, rifles, ammunition waggons, stores, and forage, together with four thousand families, amongst them those of three Imaums, and seven hundred Persian captives. The Russian losses from the 20th of December to the 12th of January were:—Killed, sixteen officers and two hundred and sixty-seven men; wounded, forty-two officers and six hundred and forty-seven men; besides which there received contusions, thirteen officers and one hundred and twenty-three men. One hundred and forty-three horses were killed, one hundred and twenty-one wounded.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* gives some information on the point of the tendency of public opinion in Russia on the subject of the Central Asian conquests. He states that after the first rejoicings at the capture of Geok Tepe, the Russian newspapers naturally addressed themselves to the consideration of the question "What next?" and the articles which they devoted to this subject give evidence of the existence of the most divergent views as to what use should be made of General Skobeleff's victory. Roughly speaking, these views may be referred to three heads, representing three distinct policies, each of which, strange as it may seem to those accustomed only to the forms of constitutional government, has its advocates amongst the present Ministers of the Emperor. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, a recognised semi-official organ, contained an article, supposed to emanate from the Foreign Office, and certainly inspired by its views, which was designed, apparently, to prepare the way for a policy of the retention of the positions lately taken, together with the Oasis in which they lie, but no further advance in the Desert. This moderate policy of the Foreign Office was criticised from opposite points of view by the leading Russian journals, the *Golos*, the *Novoe Vremya*, and others. The last named, representing the opinions of the higher military sphere, agreed with some of its contemporaries in believing that the force of circumstances would cause the prolongation of the war, which of course means an advance to Merv. The *Golos*, on the other hand, strongly deprecated the squandering of tens of millions, almost yearly, in sending expeditions without any definite object to unknown regions. The *Golos*, in short, would have Russia content herself with the recovery of her prestige and the chastisement of the Turcomans, and turn her whole attention to matters of more importance than the extension of her already overgrown boundaries. It will thus be seen that there are three tendencies at present struggling for predominance in St. Petersburg, and in all probability the victory will remain, the correspondent considered, with those who advocate the establishment of Russian authority in the Oasis. At the same time they deprecate any further pursuit of a policy of adventure in the direction of Merv and of India. General Skobeleff himself is, however, to a certain extent, master of the situation, and to whichever side he leans his opinions must carry with them great weight.

THE following is a translation of a notification published in the French *Journal Officiel*:—As requests for grants of land at Obock (Red Sea) are frequently addressed to the Marine and Colonial Department, we think it advisable to make known to the public the tenor of the replies always made to applications of this nature. The treaty of 11th March, 1862, by which this place was ceded to France, contains no indication of the limits of our possessions there, and moreover up to the present time we have taken no steps to assure our sovereignty over this territory. It therefore would not be possible even to indicate the land that might be granted, much less to mark out its limits. Under these circumstances, the Marine Department is unable to make any grants. The department can only leave to those persons who may wish to endeavour to found an establishment at Abock the responsibility of choosing a site to be occupied by them, with the proviso that this occupation, *essentially precarious and revocable*, must cease immediately on a requisition to that effect. It is further to be clearly understood that no compensation whatever well be due to those concerned, in the event of their being displaced in the interests of the public, or for military reasons.

WITH regard to the effect of the electric-light on the sight of persons working by it, the *Scientific American* writes:—When the electric-light first began to be used in our shops, factories, and places of amusement, it was confidently asserted by its opponents that so dazzling a light must be injurious to the eye. The objection seemed plausible at least, although the light when diffused seemed to have the quality of bright moonlight, which is the reverse of irritating. People would persist in looking at the source of the light, and as the early lamps were far from steady, the observer's eyes suffered both from the intensity of the light and the sudden and large variations in the quantity of it. It appears, however, from the experiments recently made by Professor Cohn, of Breslau, whose name is so familiar in connection with the investigation of colour blindness and other optical defects, that our eyes will be benefited rather than hurt by the new method of lighting, and it is obvious that with incandescent electric-lighting the advantages will be still more marked. While testing the influence of electric-light on visual perception and the sense of colour, Dr. Cohn proved, he thinks, that letters, spots, and colours were perceived at a much greater distance under electric illumination than by gas-light, or even day-light. Compared with day-light, the electric-light increased the sensation of yellow sixtyfold, red sixfold, and green and blue about twofold. Eyes that in day-light or gas-light could perceive and distinguish colours only with difficulty were much aided by the electric-light, and the visual perception was much strengthened. In all cases of distant signaling Dr. Cohn believes that the electric-light will prove exceedingly and especially useful.

ENQUIRY AGAINST A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

THE enquiry against Mr. A. B. Capadia, a member of the Bombay Bar, with regard to matters relating to the affairs of the East India Bank, of which he was one of the official liquidators, was resumed yesterday in the judges' library at the High Court. The Chief Justice, Sir M. R. Westropp, presided; and there were also present Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Birdwood, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. The Hon. Mr. Marriott, Advocate General, represented the Bar. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little) appeared for Mr. Capadia. Mr. Turner, the present official liquidator of the East India Bank, was also in attendance with some of the bank's books. As directed by the Chief Justice on the last occasion, Mr. Turner had made an affidavit relating to the bank's affairs as disclosed upon the books; and Mr. Capadia had made a long affidavit in reply thereto. Both the documents were read and commented upon by Mr. Budroodin: after which a Hindoo clerk of the bank was examined as to items in the accounts referred to in Mr. Turner's affidavit. The enquiry concluded at 6 p. m., and their Lordships have taken time to consider their decision.

PORTABLE GAS-LAMPS.

ON Monday and Tuesday evenings the Church Gate and Marine Line stations were partially lighted by a new kind of lamp, known as the portable gas-lamp, introduced into Bombay by Messrs. Mondolfo & Co. These lamps are not only very economical, but are capable of giving forth a clear, steady, and far-reaching light. In each lamp sufficient oil can be stored for the production of twelve hours' light; so there is, of course, no need for a system of extensive connections, such as are required for ordinary gas-lamps. Besides, there is no danger, and no smell. The burners have simply to be heated—and this can be done in a few moments—and when the liquid stored in the lamp is turned on, gas is immediately produced. There is every likelihood that these lamps will not only be appreciated by railway and other companies, but will come into pretty general use.

BOMBAY RACES, 1881.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 22.

THERE was a very good attendance at the races again yesterday, and H. E. the Governor and Lady Fergusson were again present. There were good fields for the four events, and there were one or two capital races; but the day's sport could scarcely be said to be so successful as the first day on account of a difficulty there was in the starting. Mr. Whitehead refused to start the races, owing to some dispute with the stewards, and several others tried with but ill-success, there being in one case no less than seven false starts before the horses were got away, and then they started on by no means level terms. The best start of the day was in the first race, for which the five horses got off fairly well together; and in the last event also a fair start was effected, the duty of starter in the latter case being undertaken by Mr. Maitland. The favourites did well yesterday, horses that were in great demand at the lotteries winning in three out of the four races run. Epilogue was strongly supported for the Stewards' Handicap, and justified the confidence of his backers by running away from the other four horses and winning as he liked from At Last. Palmerston carried a good many people's money, but he quite died away before the race was three parts over. In the race for the Merchants' Purse Exchange proved again what a grand horse he is, beating the country-bred Vagrant by half a length, while there was not one of the ten other Arabs near him. The majority of the ten were good horses, too, as King Arthur, Secunder, Fareed, Tiger; but there was one, at least, also, which it was an insult to such an animal as Exchange to put in a race with him. Sirius would do a good deal more credit to himself and his owner in his natural sphere, between the shafts of the humble but useful buggy. That good sportsman the Nawab of Jowrah, the most enterprising of sporting Rajas, pulled off the Galloway Handicap with his handsome horse Armistice, against whom, in fact, though he carried top weight, no other horse in the race had any real chance. The Nawab was present, with his Minister, Hazarat Noor Khan, C. S. I. to see his horse win. A good many folks thought nothing could beat Syed in the Selling Race, which wound up the day's proceedings; but the rankest of outsiders, Budelight, who sold in the lottery for Rs. 60 as compared to Syed's price of Rs. 500, upset all calculations completely by cantering in two lengths in front of everything, his rider never having to touch him, though all the others were hard at it. It was curious that Budelight should have been so neglected, seeing that he ran a very good horse the first day in the Derby.

THE STEWARDS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Nominations to be sent in by 7 a. m., and acceptances at 5 p. m., the day before the race. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap; Rs. 50 for accepting. R. C. and a distance.

Mrs. Maguire's br aus h Epilogue, 8 7, Cozens	1
Mr. Herbert's b aus g At Last, 8 8, Bowen	2
Major Crosbie's br aus. h Kingsley, 8 7, Ahmed	3
Mrs. Maguire's b aus g Ecarté, 7 12, Kurreem	0
Mr. Harvey's b aus h Palmerston, 9 13, Southhall	0

Epilogue and Palmerston raced together at a cracking pace to the point where the view of the course from the stand is obstructed by the huts, where there seemed to be little between the pair; but when the horses again appeared, opposite Pallonjee's, Palmerston was altogether beaten, and had taken his place in attendance on Epilogue. The latter finally won rather easily; Kingsley a bad third. Time 2 mins. 49 secs. round the course.

THE MERCHANTS' PURSE.—Value about Rs. 800. A Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds, R. C.

Mr. Herbert's ch a h Exchange, 8 7, Vinal	1
Mr. Pilgrim's bh c h Vagrant, 10 7, Cozens	2
Mr. Aga Moochool Shah's b a h Reserved, 8 2, Rowjee.	3
Col. Ducat's b a h Sirius, 7 6, Ahmed	0
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ch a h Farreed, 8 12, Omar	0
Mr. Aga Moochool Shah's ch a h King, 7 1, Syed	0
Mr. Walter's b a g Oasis, 7 0	0
Mr. Maitland's b a g Tiger, 7 7, Ramchurn	0
Mr. Walter's g a h Heliograph, 7 4	0
Mr. Herbert's b a h King Arthur, 9 8, Bowen	0
Mr. Whitehead's br a h Sir John, 7 12, J. Robinson	0
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Secunder, 9 0, Brewty	0

Tiger and Secunder got off well, and maintained their position in front for some distance. Before they reached the huts, King Arthur drew up between them, and when they disappeared the three were galloping in a line, Vagrant lying a little behind and Exchange in the ruck. Near Pallonjee's Vagrant and Exchange took first place, and they raced hard for it down the course, Exchange getting the best of the struggle by half a length: both all out. Reserved was a bad third. Time 2 mins. 56½ secs.

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.—Rs. 300. For all Galloways. Nominations to be sent in by 7 a. m., and acceptances to be sent in by 5 p. m., the day before the race. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap; Rs. 50 for accepting. R. C.

H.H. The Nawab of Jowrah's br a g Armistice, 9 7, Cozens.	1
Mr. Aga Jan's b a g The Shah, 8 12, Bowen	2
Major Crosbie's g a g Grey Leg, 9 0, Ahmed.	3
H. H. Aga Khan's g a g Marall, 8 7, Rowjee	0
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ch a g Ringlet, 9 6, Omar	0
Mr. C. N. C's b a g Behram, 7 1, Ramchurn	0

After five false starts, Behram got off with a good lead, followed by Ringlet and Marall, Armistice and The Shah last. Along the far side of the course Armistice improved his position, and when they disappeared behind the huts, was lying well up. At the last corner Grey Leg led, Armistice second; coming down the straight, Armistice came to the front, followed by Grey Leg, till Bowen brought The Shah up with a rush, passed Grey Leg and challenged the leader, but without Cozens having to make any extra call upon him, Armistice won by a neck. Time 3 min. 2 secs.

SELLING RACE.—Rs. 300. For all Arabs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10 stone; 7 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 under this amount. Entrance Rs. 15. Winner to be sold after the race. Surplus over declared value to go the fund. 1 Mile.

Mr. Day's b a h Budelight, 7 7, Native	1
Major Crosbie's br a g Little John, 7 7, Ahmed	2
Mr. Cozen's ch a s The Count, 7 0, Kurreem	3
Mr. B's ch a h Rosebud, 6 7, Burton	0
Mr. Aga Janname's br a h Copenhagen, 10 0, Emaum.	0
H. H. Aga Khan's ch a h Eghball, 8 0, Rowjee	0
Mr. Aga Mochool Shah's b a h Syed, 8 7, Native	0
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's g a g Fairy King, 7 0, Ismael	0

After one failure, they all got away to a good start. There was not much to describe in the race, Budelight taking first place early and keeping it to the finish, and winning hands down. Little John was second, about two lengths off, and The Count third. Time 1 min. 55 secs.

"COPRA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to call the attention of ship-masters to the attempt that is now being made to ship "copra," or dried half-cocoanuts, shelled, in what are called pressed bales? The Chamber rule is 8 cwts. per ton, but these so-called bales measure 9 feet and contain 3 cwts.; so shippers are trying to make the ton 14 cwts., instead of 8, a loss of 75 per cent. to the steamer. To call them pressed bales is a misnomer, for "copra" will not bear pressing, and the attempt to shape them with ends makes them awkward-shaped bundles, and worse for stowing than the old-fashioned robbins.

UNIT.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MILITARY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It certainly appears strange that any officer of experience and ordinary intelligence should argue that there are not too many senior officers in the Staff Corps. In many native regiments with a nominal establishment of seven British officers, four are field officers whose average length of service is twenty-nine years. Now, will any one acquainted with the subject gravely assert that this is a fit and proper proportion of senior officers? Not only is it a system of wasteful and ridiculous excess, but it is at the same time a most pernicious one. A new Adjutant General has just taken up his appointment, and probably a new Commander-in-Chief will soon appear among us. Officers coming to this country to occupy high positions must necessarily derive much of their information, and many of their ideas, from the staff officers by whom they are surrounded.

It is contrary to reason to suppose it probable that ordinary human beings are likely to express opinions contrary to their own interests; nor can it be imagined that the judgment of any interested person is altogether unbiassed, however just and honourable he may be. It cannot therefore be expected that those holding highly-paid staff appointments will approve of any arrangement which might curtail the period during which they may retain them; nor are they likely to express opinions adverse to the number of senior officers in the service. But as what is required is a good system for the service generally, and not for the favoured individuals who are on the staff in particular, it would be well that the suggestions of the latter be received with caution and considered with care.

Some system must be initiated under which officers shall get command of regiments in the prime of life, certainly on attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel, if not before it.

The great wants of the Bombay army appear to be as follow:—

I. FOR OFFICERS.

1. New and improved Pension Rules.
2. Separation of civil and military departments of the service.
3. Promotion regimentally to rank of major: after that in General List.
4. Limited periods of staff service after which fixed periods of regimental service to be compulsory.

II.—FOR NATIVE RANKS.

1. A revised system of Pension Rules (that now existing being a premium for malingering).
2. A better system of recruiting and a wider field for it.
3. Improved uniform.

ALERT.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND HAYAT KHAN'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a Mahomedan, I am sure you will permit me to say a few words in regard to Mahomed Hayat Khan's secret trial, for the Mahomedans are deeply interested in the trial of this officer.

I agree with you, Mr. Editor, that the trial of this man should be a public one. It is fair, as you say, both to Government and the accused to do so. If the trial is a public one, then the acts of the Government will not be liable to misconstruction, and the accused will have full opportunity of vindicating his honour. The proposed secret trial will be very unpopular with the natives of India, and people will surely surmise, even if the accused is rightly found guilty of the offences, that Government made a scape-goat of Mahomed Hayat Khan, and that the real culprit was the hero of Kabul—I mean General Sir Frederick Roberts, under whose orders he was placed. Such rumours are already floating on the surface, and the secret trial of the accused will confirm them; which, in my humble opinion, is very damaging to the reputation of our Government. I cannot understand why Hayat's Khan's trial should take place in secret. Is Government ashamed to own that it was misled by its officers in regard to Yakoob Khan? The Government of the day acted in the case of Yakoob Khan upon the reports of its officers, whom it was bound to have implicit confidence in; but as soon as it was known that that confidence was misused Government was in honour bound to own it, and punish the culprit, after a judicial and full enquiry, with the utmost severity, and compensate the victim in some other way, if not by reinstating him on the throne of Kabul. There are many ways in which Yakoob Khan can be compensated, such as an increase in his pension, his removal to Calcutta, bestowal of the exalted order of the Star of India, and so on, which will go a great way in getting his good will, and which will at once show to the world that the British Government is desirous of doing justice to every one concerned in the Kabul affair. The little paragraph about Mahomed Hayat Khan in your to-day's issue shows how popular he is in the Punjab, and how people disbelieve the charges against him; and for this reason especially it is necessary that he should be publicly tried. If Government thinks that there is not much evidence at present against him, and that a secret court of enquiry to gather evidence and facts should take place, with the ultimate view of a public trial, then there can be no question about it; but Government should not end the whole affair by secret proceedings.

Bombay, Feb. 22. A MAHOMEDAN.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association. Annual General Meeting, No. 9, Elphinstone-circle, 4-30 p. m.

High School, Inauguration Ceremony, Sassoon Building, 5 p. m.

Band, B.V.R., Apollo Bunder this evening.

Gaiety Theatre, "Pink Dominoes," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clan Gordon (s), from Jeddah; Hope, Chittagong; Henzada (s), Calcutta; Lourigg Hall, Sunderland; Pekin London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Glatia (s), and Scotsman (s), to Marseilles; Ellora (s), (s), Galle; Arrow (s), Cutch; Punjaub (s, Bussorah.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	The American War	Kuhner.
Intra	David and Absalom	W. H. Longhurst.
Finale (2nd act)	Belisario	Donizetti.
Valses	Kate Kearney	C. Coote.
Quadrille	Les Amazones Volontaires	Arban.
Galop	Friedens Jubel	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Marion entered and Galatea left the dock yesterday.

THE CENSUS AT POONA.—The results of the census taken in each of the peits of Poona are as follow:—males 50,735; females 48,686; total 99,421.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—Ally Sya, a boatman, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for causing an obstruction with his boat at the Apollo Bunder landing-place.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Narrayen Abah, tindal of a native craft (a *muchwa*), was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for carrying a greater number of passengers than his vessel is licensed to carry.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Shettia Gunnoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing six silver rings and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 16, the property of Bebee, woman. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A HOUSE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at 6th Lane Khetwady on view of the body of Appa Gunnoo, aged 45 years, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the day previous by an accidental fall from a verandah on the third floor of a house. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Baka Ramdeen, residing at Coombarwada, reported to the police on Monday last that a friend of his named Ramsoorup visited him on Saturday last, and on the following morning, shortly after Ramsoorup had left, complainant missed a gold nose-ring, valued at Rs. 15. Ramsoorup is said to be an old offender, and a search is being made for him.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Shaik Saheb Abdool Raymon, the tindal of a cargo-boat, was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper for having in his possession sundry articles, consisting of a piece of cloth, a quantity of sugar, pepper, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 10-4, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The prisoner admitted before the magistrate that he extracted the above articles from cargo that had been put in his boat for shipment.

LOST.—Mr. F. S. Inglefield, of H. M's. 2-15th Regiment, residing at the Cumballa Hotel, reported to the police that about 5 p. m. on Monday last he discharged a hack buggy at the Apollo Bunder, and an hour afterwards discovered that his pocket-book was missing. He remembered having left it in the buggy. The book contained three currency-notes, value Rs. 40, some visiting-cards, and letters. Complainant did not know the number of the buggy. Enquiries have been made, but no trace of the buggy or the missing property has been discovered.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Monday last at 1 p. m. on the first floor of a house situated in Chinch Bunder 3rd Street, used as a godown for storing cotton waste, and belonging to Carreembhoy Dhurumsey Kojah. On the alarm being raised, prompt assistance was rendered by the townspeople and the police, together with the Fort, Pydownee, and Mazagon steam and manual fire-engines, which promptly repaired to the scene. The fire was happily extinguished within a short time. It is supposed to have originated in a quantity of cotton-waste that had been stained with oil and stored away damp with a solution of lime having ignited through friction. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A coroner's inquest was hold yesterday at the G. T. Hospital on view of the body of Buggu Khindoo, aged 40 years. Deceased, it appears, on Monday morning last accidentally fell into a large vat containing hot *mowra* liquor whilst he was at work in a distillery at Oorun belonging to Dinshaw Dorabjee. He was scalded from his feet upwards to his chest. Deceased was standing on a plank which was lying across the vat at the time. The plank slipped, and he lost his balance and fell into the vat. He was immediately brought to Bombay, and obtained admission into the said hospital for treatment, where he died from the effects of the scalds the same (Monday) night at 10 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.—Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee, proprietor of the *Summachur Durpun and Akhbari Sodagur* newspaper, died at his residence in the Fort on Monday night last at a good old age. Although a man of no mercantile experience, he closely studied the wants of the native mercantile class, and made his paper so useful that it obtained a wide circulation among them. By a course of thrift and careful management, conducted on the principle "waste not, want not," for nearly a quarter of a century, he made the journal a paying one; and his is perhaps the only instance of the proprietor of a native daily newspaper acquiring a handsome competence out of its income. Some years ago he purchased the *Bombay Chabook* newspaper, and incorporated it with his own. Mr. Dadabhoy was a man of tact and temper, unassuming and simple in his habits, and was respected among men of his position in life.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Hoosein Ismael Khan, a domestic servant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing sundry gold ornaments and currency notes, valued at Rs. 175, the property of Mahomed Jooma. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. The complainant, Mahomed Jooma, who resides in 3rd Don Tar-street, on the 13th instant, having closed his premises, left Bombay for a few days; and on his return on Sunday last discovered that one of his rooms had been entered by a back window which had been left open, and the property stolen from a box, the keys of which were left hanging to a nail on the wall. The matter was reported to Mr. Inspector Jones, who upon making enquiries found reason to suspect the prisoner, who was a servant in the employ of a neighbour of the complainant, and caused him to be detained in police custody. The prisoner, before the magistrate, admitted the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "EASTERN STAR."—The annual meeting for installing a new Master of this Lodge and investing the officers for the current year was held on Monday evening last at the Freemason's Hall, Byculla. Rt. Wor. Bro. Thomson, the District Grand Master of Bombay in charge, with the officers of the District Grand Lodge, and Rt. Wor. Bro. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Substitute Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, with officers of the Grand Lodge, were present, besides a large number of European, Parsee, Hindoo, and Mahomedan Masons. Wor-Bro. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, the retiring Master, to whom a Past Master's jewel was voted for his valuable services to the Lodge, performed the installation ceremony in a careful manner. Wor.-Bro. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the new Master, then invested his officers with the jewels of their respective offices, and in the course of the evening showed an aptitude for the duties of his new position which proved gratifying not only to the members of the Lodge, but also to all those present. The following members were invested with the jewels of their respective offices:—Bros. Pestonjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, senior warden; Framjee Dinshaw Petit, junior warden; Merwanjee Eduljee Chenoy, treasurer; Wor.-Bro. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, secretary; Bros. Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, senior deacon; Bapoojee H. Saklatwalla, director of ceremonies; Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, inner guard; and Cowasjee Sorabjee Patel, tyler.

SIMLA ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

The following has been forwarded to us for publication:—

7 Shots at 200 yards, standing.
7 Shots at 500 yards, any position.
Military targets, H. P. S. = 56 points.

Prize Winners.		200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	
1st Capt. R. Pratt	Bangalore V. R.	26	28	54	R 300
2nd Sergt. A. D. Green	Kurrachee V. R.	27	26	53	150
3rd Corpl. A. H. Pollett	Saharanpur V. R.	24	28	52	100
4th Capt. C. S. Bailey	11th Regt.	25	27	52	60
5th Lt. W. F. Whitehead	Bombay V. R.	26	26	52	40
6th Sergt. B. McDowell	2-16th Regiment.	27	25	52	25
7th Lieut. Adam Smith	Bombay V. R.	24	27	51	25
8th Vol. H. Green	Saharanpur V. R.	25	26	51	25
9th Sergt. J. T. Davies	Bangalore V. R.	25	26	51	25
10th Lieut. G. Peaker	Bombay V. R.	25	26	51	25
11th Vol. Lenchan	Rupar V. R.	25	26	51	25
12th Qr.-Mr. Findlay	Jeypore V. R.	25	26	51	25
13th Sergt. A. J. Murray	Bombay V. R.	22	28	50	15
14th Lce. Corpl. Cahill	Bombay V. R.	23	27	50	15
15th Vol. C. Aratoon	Calcutta V. R.	24	26	50	15
16th A. G. Bailey, Esq.	Lahore	25	25	50	15
17th Sergt. W. Watkins	Bombay V. R.	25	25	50	15
18th [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
19th Lieut. B. G. Lewis	30th Regiment	26	24	50	15
20th Clr. Sergt. H. Dale	Allahabad V. R.	28	22	50	10
21st Sergt. Istr. Harradine	100th Regiment	23	26	49	10
22nd Pte. J. Trown	67th Regiment	23	36	49	10
23rd Sergt. J. H. May	Rupar V. R.	24	25	49	10
24th Clr. Sergt. Hopkins	Rupar V. R.	24	25	49	10
25th Lieut. E. Hanstock	Bombay V. R.	24	25	49	10

49's Counted out.

Vol. H. Harris	Jeypore V. R.	49
Vol. Harrison	E. I. R. V. R.	49
Vol. Middleton	Lahore V. R.	49
Vol. G. Ellis	Allahabad V. R.	49
Lieut. Hamilton	30th Regiment	49

The prizes will be paid immediately, and the full score sent to winners.

E. J. CHANTER, Capt., S. V. R.,
Hony. Secy, Prize Committee.

Simla, February 15, 1881.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday there were present: Dr. Cook (chairman), Sir Frank Souter, Col. Hancock, Dr. Pinkerton, Capt. Moreland, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mancherjee N. Banajee, R. M. Sayani, and R. N. Khote.

THE WORLEE OUTFALL.

The question of the Worlee outfall, which has been the subject of some interesting correspondence between the Commissioner and the contractors, was considered by the Council yesterday. After a rather lengthy discussion, which we are not at liberty to report, it was resolved to refer the matter to a works committee, which will meet to-morrow (Thursday), and the subject will be taken up for reconsideration at a special meeting of the Town Council, to be held on Friday next.

MR. ROWE'S SALARY.

In accordance with a memorandum received from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, the Council recommended the Corporation to sanction payment of Rs. 226-14-11 from surplus cash balance to meet the amount of half of the salary of Mr. Rowe, superintendent of workshops, from 23rd November to 23rd December, during which period he was under suspension, the late Commissioner having decided to allow payment of half the amount originally retrenched from Mr. Rowe's pay during such term of suspension.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to a contract entered into by the Acting Municipal Commissioner with Mr. Dayabhai Tribhovandas for having 25 brass of footpaths in Bombay with stone, as per sample exhibited in the hall, at Rs. 40 per brass, and, if necessary, kerbing at 5 annas per brass.

Sanction was given to the payment from the new drainage loan of Rs. 16,406-4 to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., being the balance of the total cost of the 2,000 casks of quick-setting cements supplied for drainage works.

The following is the return of the daily draw off from, and the height of water in, the Tulsi lake for the week ending 13th instant:—Average daily draw off 9 cents; height of water on the gauge, 36 feet, 20 cents.

After transacting some other business of a routine nature the Council adjourned.

MADRAS.

MADRAS ROWING CLUB REGATTA.—This Regatta took place on the Long Tank on Saturday afternoon in the presence of the Governor, Mrs. Adam, and a select, but not very large, number of spectators, by no means so numerous as last year. The form shown by different members was very fair, the winning crew in the Club fours rowing well together and keeping good time throughout the race. We fancy a four equal to any in India could be picked from the Club owning such men as Messrs. Wills, King, Michell, Wedderburn, Orr and Lapingwel, some of whom have rowed at Henley Regatta, the Derby and Ascot combined of Boat Clubs in England.—*Madras Times.*

THE OOREGAUM GOLD MINES.—Traders are able now, on account of a colony having sprung up at Ooregaum, to turn a penny by the sale of their goods to the miners. Only the other day a Mahomedan merchant scored Rs. 300 in this way. Medical practitioners languishing for want of work might find employment here. When Mr. Bray, Mining Superintendent at Ooregaum, was taken seriously ill a short time ago, a telegram had to be sent to Bangalore for medical aid, out of which eventually grew what was afterwards known as the "14th Hussars Apothecary Case." The railway authorities, too, have cause for satisfaction, from the fact that since the opening up of the gold-mining industry at Ooregaum their income from fares, &c., has experienced an augmentation.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

POLO.—The inter-regimental polo tournament will take place this year at Umballa, the first match being played on March 7th. The following regiments are sending teams: 6th Dragoon Guards, 8th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 10th Hussars, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, 100th Regiment, and the 12th Bengal Cavalry. Doubtless some other regiments would have been represented, had it not been that, on the evacuation of Afghanistan, so many corps have had long marches to their new stations, and have hardly yet had time to get together sufficient ponies of the requisite "class" for competing in the tournament. Polo ponies are not to be picked up now-a-days with the ease they were before the war; and though light weights may be able to mount themselves without much difficulty, welters have to dip their hands comparatively deep into their pockets to get smart ponies up to weight. Any information regarding the tournament can be obtained from Lord Ogilvy, 10th Hussars, Lucknow.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Commander W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with the English mails of the 4th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Jermyn.
Mr. W. Lee-Warner.
Mr. W. R. Phillips.
Mr. G. Lyons.
Capt. A. C. B. Wither.
Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlaine.

Mr. T. Lockerbie.
Mrs. Sharpe.
Mrs. Hutton.
Mrs. Moseley.
Mr. J. Prowett.
Three Portuguese.

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt. G. Martin.
Major M. Stewart.
Lt.-Col. and Mrs. LaTouche and infant.
Mr. E. Spencer.
Mr. K. Spencer.
Mr. T. Ellison.
Col. Seymour.
Major and Mrs. Buller.
Mr. H. P. Pilkington.

Lieut. Hughes.
Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Pinchin.
Mr. H. N. Gladstone.
Mr. and Mrs Beaufort.
Mr. C. Wilkins.
Mr. D. Watson.
Mr. Fredericks.
Mr. Prescot.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. W. Webb.
Mrs. Inness and child.

Miss Harone.
Mr. J. Currie.

FROM ADEN.

A gentleman.
Mr. W. A. Campbell.
One Sirdar.

Soonabhai, infant and two children.
Conductor J. Graham.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM JANUARY 29 TO FEBRUARY 4 INCLUSIVE.)

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present. The Council lasted for four and a quarter hours.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Waveney called attention to the contemplated evacuation of Kandahar, and moved an address to the Crown, praying that the city and district be held as an emporium of trade under the British Government. Lord Enfield replied that the Government did not consider it would be just or prudent to permanently occupy Kandahar. After speeches from Lords Lansdowne and Dunraven and the Duke of Argyll, the motion was withdrawn. On Monday Lord Spencer moved the second reading of the Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill. After some discussion, the Bill was read a second time. On Tuesday, beyond a question respecting the metropolis water supply, the business was purely formal. The House sat last night but for a short time.

In the House of Commons on Friday the adjourned debate on the Irish Coercion Bill was resumed by Mr. R. Power, who was followed by the Solicitor-General for Ireland and other speakers. The debate was again adjourned. On Monday Mr. Childers stated that the treatment of captured Boers in South Africa would be in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare. The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. C. E. Lewis, who was followed by Mr. C. Russell and other speakers, mostly Irish members, until 1 a. m., when Mr. Gabbett moved its adjournment, to which Mr. Gladstone declined to accede. Several hours were spent in the discussion, and eventually the motion was negatived by 148 to 27. The sitting was continued throughout the whole of Tuesday, Irish members speaking at great length on repeated motions for adjournment, with occasional interruptions and altercations on points of order. Eventually, at half-past 9 on Wednesday morning, the speaker interrupted the debate, ruling that, it being clear that wilful obstruction was being resorted to, he, in virtue of the Standing Order, agreed to last Session, refused to allow further speeches to be made. This decision provoked a violent outburst from the Irish members, who, after vehemently protesting against the violation of their privileges as members, quitted the House. Mr. Forster's motion for leave to introduce the Protection to Persons and Property in Ireland Bill was agreed to. The House met again at noon on Wednesday, and the whole sitting was devoted to criticisms of the Speaker's ruling and a motion for adjournment, which was rejected at 6 o'clock by 278 to 44 votes. Last night, in answer to Mr. Parnell, Sir W. Harcourt said that Michael Davitt had been arrested, his ticket-of-leave having been cancelled for breach of the conditions. This reply caused great uproar from the Home Rule members, and upon Mr. Gladstone proceeding to move his resolutions in respect of procedure Mr. Dillon interposed, and, refusing to obey the direction of the Speaker, was "named," and the House, by 395 to 33, assented to a motion for his suspension during the remainder of the sitting. Mr. A. M. Sullivan and other Irish members commented in warm terms on the action of the Speaker, and after repeated warnings Mr. Parnell was "named" and was ordered to be suspended for the remainder of the sitting, as were also 25 other Irish members who refused to withdraw or to vote. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to move his resolutions, the debate on which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Meetings were held on Wednesday in various districts of London to protest against the Irish policy of the Government. In Southwark Mr. Rogers, M. P., had been announced to deliver a lecture on the Land Laws, but he was unable to obtain a hearing, and Colonel Colthurst, M.P., was ejected from the chair. A resolution condemning the Government was then passed by acclamation.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, a Home Ruler and member of the Irish Land League, was elected on Monday M.P. for New Ross without opposition.

A proclamation of the "Irish National Directory," calling upon the people of Ireland to hold themselves in readiness to manifest their determination to obtain the independence of their country, was posted on Sunday in nearly all the towns of Ireland, and in many towns in the north of England.

In consequence of information received by the military and civil authorities at Manchester, additional precautions have been adopted to protect the barracks, gasworks, and waterworks from threatened attacks. The public buildings, armouries, and barracks in London, Chester, and other towns are also strictly guarded.

Lord Kimberley, speaking at a dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on Wednesday, said the Government would not fail to assert the authority of the Crown in the Transvaal, but later they would endeavour to provide for the establishment of free institutions.

A dinner was given at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday in honour of Mr. Morgan Howard, the unsuccessful Conservative candidate for Lambeth at the General Election. Lord Cranbrook was present, and severely criticized the foreign and Indian policy of the Government, tending, he said, neither to the maintenance of peace nor to the promotion of the national interests.

After a mass meeting of colliers on strike at Leigh on Friday, a body numbering several thousands proceeded to Atherstone Collieries, with the object of compelling the men there to cease work. They were intercepted by the police, whom they stoned, but a body of Infantry and Hussars charged, and many men were injured. There has since been no further disorder.

The iron railway viaduct over the Solway has been partially destroyed by the masses of ice floating down the river, and railway traffic will be interrupted for some time.

The Rev. J. M. Kilner, Chaplain of Chester Gaol, committed suicide on Saturday. The coroner's inquest proved that the deceased's mind had become deranged.

OBITUARY.—Col. J. C. P. Prescott, Mad. Ret.; J. W. Hadow, late Bom. C.S.; Surg.-Maj. E. Morton, Bom. M. S.; Com. G. T. Holt, late I.N.; Sir H. W. Parker, K.C.M.G.; Major F. W. Cartwright, M. P.; Dr. J. Davidson, C. B., R. N.; the Hon. H. Westmorland; Mr. Commissioner Holroyd; J. J. Myres, Alderman of Preston; J. Stone, late Scinde and Delhi Railway, Meerut; G. Parbury, late Ben. Legis. Council; Mrs. S. C. Hall, authoress.

The Turco-Greek frontier question has apparently made no further progress towards solution, and the tendency of opinion on the Continent appears to be that the disputants must be left to their own devices, the foreign Governments applying their efforts to localize the dispute. The Paris paper, the *République Française*, continues to advocate the Greek claims.

In the Greek Chamber, the Premier declared that the Government desired peace, but had adopted efficient measures to enable the nation to support its just demands in the event of war.

The Turkish Government has announced the suspension of payment of all official salaries until the end of March, the revenues of the State being required for military preparations.

It is stated that the British Government has called upon the Porte to state the *maximum* of the concessions it is prepared to make to Greece, and that Germany and Austria do not approve of this proceeding.

The Russian force under General Skobeleff has advanced from Geok Tepe and has occupied the fort of Aschabad.

The floods in Spain have been increasingly disastrous, and nearly the whole city of Seville is inundated.

The result of an engagement of Sir G. Colley's column with the Boers near Lang's Nek, on Friday, was unfavourable to the British, whose advance was checked, and they have since encamped in their former position. The loss, especially in officers, was heavy, as the Boers, who were in great force, had ascertained the range, and the ground was unfavourable for artillery practice.

The 92nd Highlanders landed at Durban yesterday and, with the 83rd, proceeded at once to join Sir G. Colley.

Much sympathy is manifested in Holland and Germany with the Transvaal Boers.

The Transkei rebellion is stated to be suppressed, but the Basutos are still in arms, although they have sent a petition to Cape Town declaring their desire for peace on certain terms.

The Canadian House of Commons, by a large majority, has approved the Government contract for the construction of the Pacific Railway.

Telegraphic intelligence from the Australian colonies, up to the end of December, has been received, *viâ* San Francisco. Harvest reports were excellent in all the colonies.

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IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
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Do. do. (1 doz.)	..	Rs. 3 8
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White do.	„	4 0
Best Flannel do.	„	8 0
Warm Gloves	.. per pair	1 8
Kid Gloves, lined	„	4 0
White Sun Umbrellas.	..	3 8
Silk Umbrellas, good quality	..	10 8
Ladies' do. do.	..	10 8
Fitted Morocco Bags	..	45 0
Tiffin Baskets	..	25 0
Cabin Bags	..	30 0
Solid Leather Hat Cases	..	25 0
Tan Canvas Portmanteaus	..	32 0
Rezais or Quiltz	..	5 0
French Kid Gloves	.. per pair	2 8
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Do. Driving	..	3 4

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Knot Scarves	„	1 12
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Paper Cuffs	„	1 8
Elastic Belts	each	2 4
Bridal Leather	„	2 0
Eau de Cologne	bottle	0 12
Atkinson's White Rose	„	2 8
Solid Linen Bags	..	4 4
Uniform Cases	..	20 0
Waterproof Coats	from	10 8
Cholera Belts	..	2 8
Chairs without Arms	..	5 8
Do. with Arms	..	7 8
Do. do. do. and Leg Rests.		9 8
Metal Soap Box	..	1 12
Cotton Pillows	..	1 8
Overland Chairs Carpet Seats	..	7 8
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Eider Down do.	..	10 8
Leather Purses	..	2 0
Do. Wallets	..	1 12

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Carpet Bags	..	4 0
Courier Bags	..	4 8
Best Hide Gladstone Bags	..	28 0
Tan Canvass Gladstone Bags	..	22 0
Square Mouth Bags, Hide	..	20 8
Best Overland Trunks	..	28 0
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Ladies Hand Bags	..	8 0
Pomatum Bottle	..	1 4
Hair Brushes	each	3 8
Razors	„	2 8
Shaving Brushes	„	2 8
Do. Soap	„	1 0
Tooth Brushes	„	0 8
Tooth Brush Guards	„	0 8
Tooth Paste Pot	„	1 4
Nail Brushes	12 as. &	1 8
Bath Sponges	..	1 8
Sponge Bags	..	1 8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes	..	1 0
Bath Slippers	..	1 0
Housewife	..	2 12

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size ... ...Rs. 26
Do. „ large size ... ... „ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior ... ... „ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ... „ 30 and 35
formerly sold at... „ 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder ... ...Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever ... ... „ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Rs. 35" Watch" ... ... „ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever ... ... „ 45, 50 60. 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety ... ... „ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish .. „ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size ... ...Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased ... „ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month ... „ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size ... ... „ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished ... ... „ 65
Do. do. lever escapement ... ... „ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish ... ... „ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case ... ... „ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

NOVELTIES IN BREAKFAST FRAMES, ELECTRO-PLATED.

THE BOY AND GATE.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 41 CASH.

THE COCK.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 25 CASH.

THE ELEPHANT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE GOAT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 36 CASH.

THE DUMB WAITER.
(THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BEAR.)
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 36 CASH.
OXYDIZED, Rs. 36 CASH.

THE BADMINTON.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 32 and 27 CASH.

THE "SINGING BIRD."
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 44 CASH.

THE "MILK MAID."
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 53 and 36 CASH.

THE "FLORAL."
For Mustard, Pepper and Vinegar and Specimen Flower.
Rs. 27 CASH.

OUR "FAITHFUL FRIEND."

A very pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a Dog carrying in his mouth a Basket for salt, on either side a Mustard and Pepper Pot.
Rs. 40 CASH.

NEW COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME,

WITH BUTTER DISH, TOAST RACK, EGG CUPS AND SPOONS, CRUET, MUSTARD, PEPPER AND SALT, with CALL BELL, on stand, in Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 120.
Others differing, Rs. 80 and 62.

SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.

"THE TANTALUS."

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, thus securing the contents of the BOTTLES, when unlocked it may be moved aside and the DECANTERS rendered available. HAMILTON AND Co. have them in stock of various sizes, some of BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, others in BRITISH OAK AND GILT. In all cases the DECANTERS are richly cut FLINT GLASS.

Rs. 105, 150, 155, 210.
According to size.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS, &c.
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
February 18, 1881.

MRS. PRYER,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

FROM MEIFFRE, NEVUE AND CIE.,

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE IN THE LATEST FRENCH FASHION.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR WEDDING TROUSSEAU.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR MOURNING.
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS CLEANED, DYED AND ALTERED
FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.
BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED, 3 buttons, Rs. 2-10 per pair.
Jan. 27 8, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE CONVENT SCHOOL.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption ...	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon ...	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ...	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8 12	8 9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs. ...	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „ ...	216 0	231 0

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMET APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE ... ...Rs. 80
„ FINE „ „ ... ... „ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD „ ... ... „ 150

Description:—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns*

Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete	Suit.
„ Silk and Wool „	„ 18-8	„	„
„ Oxford Cloth	„ 11	„	„
„ Zephyr Cloth	„ 11	„	„
„ Silk	„ 25	„	„

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE and Co.]

N. B.—Intending purchasers of reputed "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE and Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap, and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.

Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.

Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc-lined, Rs. 25 extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORIAT."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India, Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Talet Pin Plate. Price nett Cash, Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. ROSE and Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE and Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one-year purchase system	..Rs. 900 0	
Cases of tin and wood	.. „ 25 0	925 0
Payment on giving the order	.. „ 250 0	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	.. „ 125 0	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. „ 125 0	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. „ 125 0	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „ 100 0	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. „ 100 0	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. „ 100 0	925 0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	..Rs. 700 0
Cases of tin and wood	.. „ 25 0
Total Rs.	725
Payment on giving the order	..Rs. 200
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	.. „ 100
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. „ 100
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. „ 100
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „ 100
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. „ 75
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. „ 75
Total Rs.	725

HAROLD and Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after March 1st the Down Mixed Bombay to Surat will be discontinued, and a through Passenger Train will be run Bombay to Ahmedabad, leaving Colaba at 6-45 a. m., Bulsar 1-52 p. m., Surat 4-30, Broach 6-30, Baroda 9-2, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 12-20 midnight.

A corresponding up Passenger will leave Ahmedabad at 12 noon, Baroda 3-23, Broach 5-37, Surat 8-5, Bulsar 10-20, and arrive at Colaba at 5-20 a.m.

The Down Mixed will leave Surat at 6-30 a. m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 4-50 p. m. The up Mixed will leave Ahmedabad at 6-30 a. m., and arrive at Surat at 4-35 p. m. The Chandode to Wishwamintri, Bhadurpore to Miyagam and Anand to Pali Branch, trains will be altered to suit the mixed trains between Surat and Ahmedabad and vice versa.

For further particulars see Time Tables, which will be exhibited at Stations in a few days.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS, having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co. SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BOMBAY RACES, 1881.

THE following are the RATES which will be charged for Tickets of Admission to the Enclosure during the Meeting:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Voluntary Subscribers of Rs. 50 and upwards will receive on application a Free Ticket of Admission to the Paddock, Ring and Carriage-enclosure for the Season.

Voluntary Subscribers of Rs. 15 and upwards will be charged as under:—

Carriage-enclosure .. .. ..Rs. 15 } Season.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. „ 10 }
Carriage-enclosure .. .. .. „ 5 } Daily.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. „ 3 }

Each subscriber will be entitled to receive only one of the above Tickets.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Carriage-enclosure .. .. ..Rs. 30 } Season.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. „ 20 }
Carriage-enclosure .. .. .. „ 10 } Daily.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. „ 6 }

The SEASON TICKETS can be obtained from the undersigned before the day of the Races only. The DAILY TICKETS will be issued at the Course. No one will be allowed on the Course in front of the Stewards' Stand or in any of the Enclosures without a Ticket.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Early application should be made for places in the Carriage-enclosure, and names will be registered as received.

PIERCY BENN, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 20th January, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 6 OF 1880-81.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at BOMBAY up to noon of 21st March, 1881, and then and there opened for the supply at the undermentioned Stations in the Bengal Presidency, and in the quantities noted against each, of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting for Barrack and Hospital bedding of European troops in the Bengal Presidency.

2nd. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting."

3rd. Deliveries will be taken in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August, 1881; and a tender may be for the supply of the quantities required at any one, two, or at all three Stations. A tender for the supply at one of the Stations named of the entire quantity required will also receive consideration.

4th. A sample of the sheeting to be supplied can be inspected in the Commissariat Office, or samples will be furnished to applicants. Form of tender can also be had on application. Tenders will only be received in the form obtainable from this Office.

5th. The Sheeting to be supplied is to be in every respect (weight, texture, &c.) equal to the Commissariat Sample, and acceptance of supplies will be subject to approval of the Commissariat Officer and of Committee, and deliveries must be made in pieces of 47½ yards in length.

6th. Each tender to be accompanied, as earnest money, by a Government promissory note, duly endorsed to the Executive Commissariat Officer or by a treasury receipt for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity of sheeting tendered for; but the earnest money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000 if a third of the total quantity is tendered for, or Rs. 2,000 if two-thirds are tendered for, or Rs. 3,000 if the whole quantity is tendered for.

7th. Security for the performance of the contract will be required at 10 per cent. upon the aggregate value of the sheeting at the rate of the accepted tender, but not to exceed Rs. 10,000 as the maximum.

8th. Government to have the power to accept any tender in whole or in part or to reject any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

Station of supply.	Sheeting of 48 inches width.	Sheeting of 60 inches width.	Total for each station.	Remarks.
	yards.	yards.	yards.	
Calcutta...	44,500	11,600	56,100	Deliverable in the Commissariat godown at the stations named, in two equal instalments on 1st July and 1st August, 1881.
Meerut. ..	44,500	11,600	56,100	
Lahore. ..	44,500	11,600	56,100	
Total..	1,33,500	34,800	1,68,300	

E. S. WALCOTT, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, at the Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 8th Feb., 1881.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case F. Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1879.

ANNUAL INCOME £1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE £1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE ... £3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £6,247,220

FIRE Insurances granted on most favourable terms.

LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favourably with those of any first class office.

For Tables and Prospectus apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

NOTICES.

PARELL ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
NEAR SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.
ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES BY BUGGALOWS.
A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM.
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.
FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE KOLAH,
Proprietor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEY, Bengal Embroidery Merchant, respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and outstations, that he has just received a choice selection of Embroidery Crewel Silk Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, Crewel Wool, Silks, Paper Patterns and Crash; also best Indian work, Beedle work Trimmings, Benares Toys, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sun-hats, &c., &c.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1881.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, B. Uncov.
Mr. C. Perrin, B. Uncov.
Mr. A. E. Heath, B. Uncov.
Mr. P. J. White, B. Uncov.
Mr. T. Macpherson, B. Uncov.
Lieut.-Col. D. Ward, R. Eng.
Major H. C. Marsh, B.S.C.
Capt. T. Gracey. R. Eng.
Surg. W. A. Gilligan, B.
Col. W. G. Mainwaring, C.I.E., Bo. S.C.
Col. A. F. Battye, Bo. S.C.
Major C. Mant, R. Eng.
Major J. S. Iredell, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. E. Balfe, Bo. S.C.
Surg.-Maj. S. B. Haliday, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. W. Macpherson, B.C.S., 1 week.
Mr. J. C. Wyatt, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Mr. G. Stratford, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Col. J. S. Ogilvie, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Lieut.-Col. E. J. McNair, B. Inf., 6 mo.
Major G. R. Grylls, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Lieut. M. Laugharne, R.B. Eng., 6 mo.
Surg.-Maj. F. G. Constant, M.D., B., 6 mo.
Surg.-Maj. R. T. Abbott, M.D., B., 2 mo.
Col. G. H. M. Aynsley, B., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. W. Macpherson, B.C.S.
Mr. M. J. Norman, B. Uncov.
Mr. G. C. Smythe, B. Uncov.
Lieut. C. B. Porter, B.S.C.
Mr. L. Moore, M.C.S.
Col. H. T. Rogers, R.M. Eng.
Maj. E. G. V. Holloway, M.S.C.

CASUALTIES.—Col. J. C. P. PRESCOTT, Madras Retired, Jan. 31; J. W. HADOW, Esq., late Bombay C.S., Jan. 30; Surg.-Maj. E. MORTON, Bombay M.S., Jan. 15; Commander G. T. HOLT, H.M.'s late I.N., Jan. 31.

THE FORTY-TWO HOURS' SITTING OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE following is an abbreviated report of the proceedings during the unusually prolonged sitting of the House of Commons, from Monday afternoon until Wednesday morning. Up to 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning the debate had been carried on with comparative order and regularity, but at that hour

Mr. Gabbett moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government intended to resist this motion. (Hear, hear.)

Major Nolan remarked that the whole current of the debate had been changed by the publication of the text of the Bill, and expressed his opinion that, in the circumstances, further time ought to be given to its discussion at this stage.

Mr. Dillon said he believed that, through unfair pressure put by the Government on Liberal members, Irish members had been deprived of the support of Liberal members in the debate.

Mr. Parnell did not think that the course that the Prime Minister had thought fit to adopt on this occasion was calculated to promote the progress of the Government measure, and went on to make a long speech upon irrelevant points.

Sir R. Cross said he rose to order. (Cheers.) He really put it to the Speaker whether the observations of the hon. member at the present moment had anything at all to do with the question before the House.

Mr. O'Donnell, who rose amid loud cries of "Order," said he wished to point out that the right hon. gentleman who had just addressed the chair had interrupted the hon. gentleman in his remarks. He would ask whether it was not necessary to extend the protection of the Chair to Irish members who were thus interrupted. (Cries of "Order.")

The Speaker.—I invited the hon. member for Cork to direct his observations more to the question before the House, and I am bound to say that in the course he is now pursuing he is severely trying the patience of the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. Parnell said they asked for time to continue the debate. They expressed their opinion that one night more would be sufficient. If the Prime Minister and the House refused that request, it would be a sign that they did not desire the Irish members to have a full and fair opportunity (laughter) of discussing that question.

Dr. Commins rose, and was met with cries of "Order" and "Divide." He contended the subject had not been argued out. He complained of the attempt to close the debate by brute force.

Mr. O'Sullivan said this was too important a question to close in a hurry. (Laughter.) He was anxious to speak, and so far he had not had an opportunity of saying a word on the Bill.

Mr. A.M. Sullivan urged the Government to accede to the suggestion of the hon. member for Cork. Blood was up now, but by that time to-morrow they would regret their folly. The hon. member for the city of Cork should be allowed to make a defence to the attack made upon him by the Prime Minister. In his pocket that hon. member had a letter from a right hon. gentleman referring to that attack, and it would be only fair to let him make an explanatory speech at a time when it would have a chance of being reported.

The Marquis of Hartington said the reason adduced by the hon. member for Meath in support of the proposal to adjourn was an exceedingly bad one. It was too much to ask the House to protract the debate because it had not pleased the hon. member for the city of Cork to make the explanation which he intended to make at an earlier period. The time for compromise had passed.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor thought the remarks of the noble marquis were calculated to inflame the passions of hon. members. The Prime Minister, who was no longer in his place, always treated the House with extreme courtesy, but a slight difference was perceptible when the noble lord took the helm. Don Quixote had been succeeded in the leadership of the Liberal party by Sancho Panza. (Laughter and cries of "Oh.")

Mr. M. Henry did not think it would be wise for the Irish members to fight the present question *à outrance*. The issue which they were then discussing was too insignificant for the expenditure of so much energy as must be wasted in an all-night sitting. If they were to resort to physical endurance in their proceedings it would be better to have as members of Parliament the coalheavers of London and the quay-porters of Dublin.

Mr. Daly supported the motion for adjournment, pleading that further time was required to enable the Irish representatives to master the details of the returns.

Mr. Newdegate approved the attitude of the noble marquis (Lord Hartington). The noble lord was quite right to be unwilling to resign the leadership of the House to the hon. member for the city of Cork (hear, hear), and to allow a minority to dominate the House.

Mr. Labouchere thought that the Standing Orders, in allowing repeated motions for adjournment, were more responsible for the present state of things than the Irish members, who not unnaturally did their utmost to defeat a Bill which would enable the Government to throw them and their constituents into prison without trial.

Mr. M'Carthy contended that there was nothing unusual in the course adopted by the Irish members. All Bills involving great constitutional changes had, like the measure before the House, been debated at great length at the stage of the first reading.

Mr. Biggar remarked that he had always contended that no business ought to be discussed after an hour at which the reporters could not report the speeches and have them published in the papers the next morning.

The Clerk at the Table.—I have to inform the House of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker.

The chair was then taken at ten minutes to 5 o'clock a. m. by Dr. Playfair, the Deputy-Speaker.

Mr. Leamy maintained that full and fair opportunity had not been afforded the Irish members for discussing this subject.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan recommended the House to "sleep over" the Bill, for which he saw no special urgency.

Mr. Byrne reminded the House that Irish members were only human (cries of "No," and laughter), and that they could not be expected satisfactorily to discuss the subject of coercion at that hour (5-45 a.m.)

Mr. Nelson, in a characteristic speech, proceeded to refer to certain observations of the hon. member for Londonderry (Mr. Lewis), when

An hon. member rose to order, and

The Deputy-Speaker stated that the question before the House was the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan rose to order, but on a sign from the chair resumed his seat.

Mr. Nelson was about to proceed with his speech, when

Mr. A. M. Sullivan again rose to a point of order, stating that he had, with much reluctance, to move that the House disagree with the Deputy-Speaker in his ruling. The hon. member was proceeding, amid much interruption, to explain his motion, when

Mr. H. Samuelson rose to a point of order. He wished to repeat to the House a remark which he had over-heard the hon. member make to his friends behind him, and which seemed to explain the spirit in which the interruption was made—namely, "This will do quite as well as anything else." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Donnell rose to a point of order. The hon. member who last spoke had not stated what his point of order was.

The Deputy-Speaker said the hon. member for Meath was in possession of the House.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan thanked the Deputy-Speaker for protecting him from eavesdroppers (cries of "Withdraw'), and explained that he had risen to make his motion on the ground that the Deputy-Speaker had declined to hear him on a point of order.

The Deputy-Speaker said the Hon. member was under a misapprehension. The hon. member had risen at the same moment as himself, and could not properly address the House until he had resumed the chair. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. M. Sullivan expressed himself satisfied with this explanation, and

Mr. Nelson resumed, urging the necessity of an adjournment. There was too much at stake to allow the question to be hurried over at that hour of the morning (6 o'clock). *Festina lente*. (Laughter.) He was not speaking to waste their time. (Loud cries of "Oh!" whereupon the hon. member sat down.)

The House then divided on the question that the debate be adjourned. The numbers were—

Ayes	27
Noes	118
Majority	—121

Mr. Healy, speaking on the original motion, said that the member of the Land League would stand to their guns, and if there were to be any such thing as going to prison, he for one was ready to go with them. (Ironical cheers.) The right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland said that if the evils of the land system were removed the outrages complained of would be no longer possible. He rejoiced that he could concur heartily in that statement, but if the right hon. gentleman was of that opinion, why did he not endeavour to remove the evils of the land system, instead of bringing in the present pettifogging Bill? But the right hon. gentleman had been a contradiction all his life. He begged to move the adjournment of the House.

The O'Gorman Mahon seconded the motion. They had been then 17 hours sitting, and it was high time that they should be allowed to adjourn.

Another long debate followed, in the course of which

Mr. Thompson said when he left the House last night he left it a Parliament, a House in which men might express their opinions freely; but when he returned this morning he only found it an assembly guided by physical force. ("Hear, hear," from the Irish members.) If any one wished to describe this Parliament in a word, he might call it "the benighted Parliament." (Hear, hear.) Up to a certain hour reason, order, and everything which dignified an assembly prevailed, but after that hour argument ceased and wrangling began, and the question then was whether they were not to be sent to bed in detachments and to rise in detachments. In the House generally they were impatient of argument after a certain time, but on the other hand, he found a number of intelligent young men contending for the liberties of their country. (Hear, hear.) If Englishmen were placed in the same position, there would not be a single man who would not feel it his duty to oppose to the last the suspension of the liberties of his country. Why not listen to the arguments of hon. gentlemen opposite? (Cries of "Oh.") The speeches of the hon. members for Meath and for Carlow County (Messrs. A. M. Sullivan and Dwyer Gray) suggested a great many new views on the question then in debate, new at least, to his mind (a laugh), and if hon. gentlemen pledged their honour that they had new views to open, and if they promised to bring the debate to a conclusion at a reasonable time, members would not be acting as men if they preferred their own convenience to allowing gentlemen to speak for the independence of their country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connor Power said that the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down was a splendid vindication of the action of the Irish members. (Hear, hear.)

No Irish member could justify himself to his own constituents if he did not oppose coercion to the utmost. He hoped, therefore, his hon. friends would repeat their motions for adjournment again and again.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan supported the motion for adjournment. He did not see any reason for urgency in the coercion measure, nor for carrying it with an ugly rush. For a land measure there was real urgency. They had been told that under the Coercion Bill no man would be arrested without reasonable suspicion. In Ireland, therefore, they were to have "reasonable suspectors." Who were the reasonable suspectors to be? The landlords? (Cries of "Question.")

The Deputy-Speaker ruled that the hon. member was not speaking to the question now before the House.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan said he would bow to the decision of the Chair, and proceeded to quote an opinion of Curran amid loud cries of "Order" and "Question."

Lord J. Manners said he must appeal to the Chair whether the hon. member was in order in proceeding in the same course of observations as that which had been ruled to be irregular.

The Deputy-Speaker said the hon. member was proceeding in the same course of observations as the Chair had objected to. The hon. member would take that as a warning. (Hear, hear.)

At 25 minutes past 1 the chair was vacated by the Chairman of Committees, whose lace was taken by the Speaker.

At ten minutes to 3 the question was put that the House do now adjourn. The House divided :—

For adjournment	21
Against	225
Majority	—204

Mr. Daly, in rising to address himself to the main question, had to complain that the Irish members, in standing up for the constitutional liberties of the Irish people, had been subjected to the great inconvenience of a debate protracted over 23 hours at one sitting of the House. It seemed to him that if the Irish members did not give way of their own accord, they were to be compelled to give way to brute force. The Irish members would meet that conduct with stolid resolution and unflinching endurance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lalor seconded the motion, because neither in mind nor body were hon. members in a fit condition to proceed with the debate.

Sir P. O'Brien said that if that Bill was to be prevented from passing by legitimate means, he would co-operate heartily with hon. gentlemen opposite. He would support the adjournment if he thought it would prevent the Bills passing. But he did not shut his eyes to the fact that no such result would follow.

After a further long debate,

Mr. O'Connor Power said that the dramatic exhibition afforded by the member for King's County had been a great alleviation to the weariness of the debate. The object of prolonging the debate was not the absolute defeat of the Government measures. They were not so sanguine as that. But they wished to place the facts before the House, and in that way they might mitigate the severity of those measures.

The question was put—

For the adjournment of the debate	23
Against	163
Majority	—140

The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers from the Ministerial benches.

On the main question being put, with Dr. Lyon's amendment,

Mr. Finigan rose to support the amendment, and in conclusion, moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Gill seconded the motion.

Mr. Fay said he could not too strongly deprecate contests of this kind, in which everything was to be lost and nothing to be gained. If the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government would only say the one word to the Irish tenants, that he would give them security of tenure, he would paralyze the tongue of the agitator and do more good than could be accomplished by a thousand Coercion Bills. Though wishing to resist coercion, he asked what good could be done by provoking hostility, which led to the greatest antagonism in the minds of Englishmen, who were proud of their national institution and could not understand its being turned into pantomime? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Commins hoped that the Government would consent to an adjournment, so that the House would come to a consideration of the question with cool heads and warm hearts. There was a Cromwellian precedent for hanging men first and trying them afterwards, and it was that precedent that seemed to be followed in this case. ("Question.") Had hon. members who cried question carefully read the Blue-book of alleged outrages? Did they know that Lancashire was seething with riot?

The hon. member was called to order by the Speaker, and was interrupted by groans and cries of "Divide."

Mr. Healy, on commencing to address the House, was interrupted by groans, between which he uttered parts of sentences. The hon. member continued to speak amid loud cries of "Question."

Mr. A. O'Connor rose to order. The hon. member, being in possession, was entitled to be heard without interruption.

The Speaker.—The hon. member, being in possession, is entitled to be heard without interruption, but I desire that he should address the Chair and not any particular part of the House.

Mr. Healy said the action of the Government compelled the Irish members to resort to motions of adjournment. ("Question, question.")

Mr. T. D. Sullivan said it was not his practice to trespass at great length on the attention of that assembly. (Laughter.) He had always received a patient hearing ("Oh"), but the length of his remarks would depend, to a great extent, on the patience with which he was heard now. (Great uproar, the strangers in the gallery standing up.) There seemed to be a spirit of hilarity afoot. (Renewed uproar and laughter.)

Sir R. Cross.—I rise to order. I wish to ask from you, Mr. Speaker, an authoritative ruling from the chair upon one of its Standing Orders. We passed a Standing Order, saying that when any hon. member is named by the Speaker as disregarding the authority of the Chair and abusing the rules of the House, obstructing its business, he shall be held guilty of wilful obstruction. I want to ask what is wilful and persistent obstruction? (Cheers.) It seems to me this is a matter which cannot be decided with regard to individuals. In the course of this debate—

Mr. Callan.—I rise to order. (Great uproar.)

The Speaker.—The right hon. gentleman is in order. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Cross.—If the debate were adjourned last night, we were told that a division might be taken this evening, and the Irish members would be satisfied. Well, sir, what has been the consequence of the refusal to agree to that suggestion, which was one which the Government had not the smallest reason to suppose would not have been thoroughly acted upon by all the Irish members? The result has been that ever since that moment time has been wasted. We were told that if we did not accept the proposal we must take the consequences, and the result has been that we have seen what those consequences are. Those consequences have been that from that time to the present we have wasted the whole time. (Cheers and "No, no.") We have not been discussing the question before the House (cheers), or, if we have been discussing it, it has been at the rarest intervals. I think this is an extraordinary state of things. The same motions have been submitted over and over again, and the same members have spoken often, the same speeches have been made, the same arguments have been advanced, and I put it to you whether that has not been done in the open face of the House for the express purpose of wilful and persistent obstruction (cheers) of the business of the House? (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker.— The question which the right hon. gentleman has put to me I understand to be this—What is wilful and persistent obstruction, so as to bring a member wilfully and persistently obstructing within the operation of the Standing Order to which reference has been made. Now, I will say this I can well understand that although members speaking to the question before the House may speak together in order with respect to those questions, still I can well understand that member may enter into a combination to effect a purpose which would bring them within the operation of this Order (hear, hear), and if I found that there was a distinct and clear combination on the part of members of this House wilfully and persistently to obstruct the business of the House by combination, I should consider that this Standing Order would apply. (Hear, hear.) I am bound to say that in the course of this debate evidence has been brought before me of that combination, in so far as to bring members wilfully obstructing within the operation of that Standing Order. I call on the hon. member who is in possession to resume.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, resuming, said he wished to pay every respect to the rules of the House. An attempt had been made to create an impression against Ireland by means of exaggerated statements and cooked returns.

Mr. Alderman Fouler wished to appeal to the Speaker as to whether the hon. member was in order in repeating what had been frequently said by himself and other members in the course of this sitting.

The Speaker could not say there was any Standing Order against repetition; he only wished there was. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. D. Sullivan said he would bring his observations very speedily to a close. (Hear, hear.) A false impression had been created by exaggerated statements from the Treasury bench and by the publication of fallacious returns. (Cries of "Order" and "Divide.")

Mr. Brown rose to order. He wished to ask this question plainly. Was not the hon. member wilfully and persistently obstructing the business of the House? (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker said he was not prepared to admit that although, no doubt, the hon. member was trying the patience of the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. D. Sullivan remarked that he was about to conclude by saying that if the debate were continued in the spirit of levity and with the interruptions which had signified it so far, it would not, in his opinion, redound to the honour either of the existing Government or of the House of Commons. (Loud cries of "Divide.") At this point of the proceedings, it being 11-30, the Clerk at the Table informed the House of the inevitable absence of Mr. Speaker.

The chair was then taken by Dr. Playfair, the Deputy-Speaker.

Sir S. Northcote rose at midnight, amid loud cheers, and said :—Mr. Deputy-Speaker,—If it is the destiny of this House again to go through another of these nights which we have passed with no very great satisfaction either to the House or to the country, I think it will be but right that, while the House is still full, I should call, in a very few words, the attention of hon. members to the position in which we stand, and I wish especially to refer to what passed a few minutes ago on the observation which was made by my right hon. friend the member for South-West Lancashire. We have listened with patience to every argument that has been brought forward, but we have listened to a great deal more. (Hear, hear.) We have listened to the same arguments repeated over and over again, and we have seen the same speakers rising over and over again, and we have been told, even in the last observation of the last speaker, that if the proposal for adjournment which was made by some gentleman sitting below the gangway some 24 hours ago had been accepted, we might now have been dividing on the main question. (Hear, hear.) In these circumstances, and having regard to the great number of times the same members have risen, some twice, some three times, and I do not know whether some have not risen even four times, to speak on the mere question of adjournment, and looking to what is obvious to the whole House, or to almost every member of the House—namely, the manner and spirit in which this debate has been carried on—it was impossible that the conclusion which forced itself on the mind of my right hon. friend should not also have occurred to a great number of other members. (Hear, hear.) It will be remembered that my right hon. friend asked the Speaker, while he was still in the chair, whether a debate carried on in that manner, and under those circumstances did not amount to something in the nature of obstruction. (Cheers.) The Speaker, feeling, no doubt, the great delicacy of the position, stated as nearly as it was possible for him to state that he agreed with the general views of my right hon. friend, and that he was ready to say that the debate which had gone on had come very near indeed to the limits of obstruction. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, I want to know if it then came near to those limits, at what point we may expect that those limits will be reached? (Cheers.) In the name of the independent members of this House, who, at the request of the Government, have given up a large portion of the time usually allotted to private members, and who have supported the Government in every way, I think I am entitled to ask for some expression of opinion on the part of the Government which may strengthen your hands, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to put a stop to that which we are fully convinced is in the nature of obstruction, and which the Speaker, while he was still in the chair, admitted to have come, even at that time, very near to that limit. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Childers, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said:—Mr. Deputy-Speaker,—When the right hon. gentleman the member for South-West Lancashire addressed the Speaker a few minutes before you took the chair I was myself about to rise and address the right hon. gentleman in the chair. I was, however, told that the right hon. gentleman was about to rise on a point of order, and therefore I believed that I should be guilty of disorder if I then rose. The Speaker, in replying to the right hon. gentleman, uttered a very explicit warning not only to the hon. member who was then speaking, but to those hon. members who have addressed the House three, four, or five times during the last day and a half, and I then expected that that warning would have been effective and that the debate would have been brought to a close about the present time. (Cheers.) The appeal of the right hon. gentleman, however, on the point of order did not succeed practically at the moment because, in the opinion of the Speaker, the line had not been overstepped, and the consequence has been that we have had a repetition of what I would call these Parliamentary offences (loud cheers), which led to the intervention of the right hon. gentleman. (Cheers.) I am very glad indeed that the right hon. gentleman who leads the party who sit opposite to us has now again appealed to you, sir, and has not merely addressed you on the point of order, but, referring to the character of the debate, has pointed to the violation of those principles by which the debates of this House have been guided for so long a period. (Loud cheers.) And I, sir, endorsing that appeal, do emphatically say that if you should think fit, and I hope that you will think fit, to put a stop to this obstruction (loud cheers)—which is no novelty because we had to experience it some years ago when we had to sit up all night for 20 hours in consequence of the trifling of certain gentlemen (cheers)—you will meet on the part of Her Majesty's Government with the most cordial support. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Gorst was not about to make an appeal to the majority of the House, but he thought the time had come when some action should be taken by the person who presided over the deliberations of the House. (Cheers.) It seemed to him that the Standing Order had armed the person who presided over their discussions with ample powers to put an end to the unhappy and disgraceful scene which they had lately witnessed. (Cheers.) He would put before the House two short and simple propositions. The first was——

Mr. Parnell rose to order.

The Deputy-Speaker.—The hon. member was speaking to a point of order, and was in possession of the Chair.

Mr. Gorst.—The first point was that the main question before the House, whether leave be given to the Chief Secretary for Ireland to bring in his Bill, had been discussed by the House *ad nauseam* (cheers), and that there remains nothing more to be said upon it. ("No, no," from the Irish members, and cheers.) His second proposition was that, therefore, any member of the House who now rose to prolong this discussion, already exhausted by moving the adjournment of the House, was abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House (cheers,) and he submitted that the Deputy-Speaker, if he agreed with those two propositions, and to which obviously the House agreed (cheers), it became his duty, as now presiding over the business of the house, to name any hon. member who persisted in that course and he invited him to exercise his authority under that Standing Order by naming such a member (cheers), and he thought he might promise that the support of an enormous majority would follow his putting in force that authority. (Cheers.)

Mr. Parnell submitted that the latter part of the speech of the hon. member was an implied censure on the Chair for not having put in force the rule which was solely within the competency of the Chair to put in force. The proposal to apply the rule strictly was out of order.

The Deputy-Speaker, in point of order, was perfectly prepared to apply the rule laid down by the Speaker before he left the Chair—that though individual members might not come within the rule, yet members might enter into combination, which would bring them within the rule. (Cheers.) The Speaker left the House without considering that the time had come for giving immediate application to the rule, but he believed that the time had come when members offending should be brought within the scope of the standing order. (Cheers.) He would, therefore, watch with great care that no waste of the time of the House should take place on the motions of adjournment. (Cheers.)

Mr. Parnell insisted that time should be given to enable them to complete the returns now being drawn up in the different localities in Ireland with reference to the alleged outrages, and he hoped, if time was given, to place these returns before the House, and ask whether they ought not to decline any further consideration of the Bill. ("Oh! Oh!")

Mr. W. H. Smith said the hon. member for the city of Cork was one of the 11 gentlemen who had spoken 33 times on motions of adjournment. He had now been re-stating word for word the statements he had made himself and those urged by other hon. gentlemen. He submitted, therefore, that the hon. member had brought himself within the order referred to, and was wilfully obstructing the business of the House, and he put it to the Deputy-Speaker whether the time had not come when it would be his duty to name him. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman.—The hon. member has hitherto very shortly stated that he is taking measures to investigate the accuracy of the returns in different parts. That has been frequently stated before, but he has only gone a very short way in his statement, and I do not think as yet there is a case for naming him. (Cheers from the Irish members and loud expressions of dissent from other quaters. Almost the whole body of the Opposition and a large number of members on the Ministerial side then rose and left the House.)

Mr. Parnel said he was obliged to the right hon. gentleman for his ruling. He believed he had never obstructed the business of the House (cries of "Oh!"), nor was it his intention to obstruct it now. He wished to oppose the progress of a particular measure and to use the forms of the house for the purpose of obtaining more time for the *bona fide* discussion of the present stage of the Bill. He deeply regretted that this opposition should be accompanied by a loss of public time. No member of the House could regret it more. (Cries of "Question!")

The Chairman said that the hon. member was not speaking to the question of adjournment, but was straying from the question before the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Milbank rose to order amid loud murmurs and confusion. The hon. gentleman had been called to order four times. (Loud cries of "No," and "Hear, hear.") The right hon. member for Westminster had appealed to the Chair to name the hon. member and he now called upon Her Majesty's Government to support the right hon. gentleman's appeal. (Murmurs and cries of "No.")

Mr. Parnell said he would merely observe that——

Mr. Milbank rose again amid renewed murmurs and cries of "Order." He said an hon. member sitting opposite had called him a b—— fool. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said such an expression would be entirely out of order, but it did not reach his ear.

Mr. Parnell said he merely wished to ask for more time for investigation because he believed the result of that investigation would have a great effect upon the House.

Mr. Leamy asked for an adjournment because he had not been afforded an opportunity of expressing his own opinion and that of his constituents on the measure before the House. Hon. members opposite would not examine for themselves the case sought to be made out for that measure by the Chief Secretary for Ireland upon the returns which had been laid before them.

The Deputy-Speaker pointed out that the hon. member was repeating exactly the same arguments which had been over and over again addressed to the House. (Loud cries of "Name.") He must draw the attention of the House to the fact that obstruction was now taking place. (Cheers.)

Mr. Leamy had been under the impression that he was making a statement which had not yet been made in the House. (A laugh.)

An hon. member here interposing put it to the Deputy-Speaker whether they had not now reached the point of actual obstruction. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bright, who was received with cheers, said :—I know not whether I am too sanguine in this matter, but I believe it is the intention of my right hon. friend at the head of the Government to make some proposal to the House which the House will have the opportunity of discussing, and if the House is not willing to assert its own right under circumstances such as these the blame must rest on the House, and the House must bear the consequences that will ensue. (Hear, hear.) I will make only one other observation. The hon. member who sat down just now spoke of the majority of the Irish members. Well, there has been no division yet during this Session in which hon. gentlemen opposite have been supported by a majority of the Irish members (hear, hear), and in all divisions except the first they have only been supported by about one-third of the Irish members. Do not let them suppose that I am asserting that they do not represent a large opinion in Ireland. (An Hon. Member—"A majority.") The hon. member says, a majority. I will not say whether it is so or not. I admit the force of much that they say on that point; but I am perfectly certain of this, that the time must come, I hope is coming, when the Irish people—all that is thoughtful and all that is sensible among them—will find out that it is not the way to do good to Ireland to degrade this House and this Imperial Parliament. (Cheers.) Further, I am greatly mistaken if it be not the fact that this Imperial Parliament will know how to defend itself from the grossest case of insult and obstruction which, in my opinion, has ever been exhibited here. I cannot flatter myself that anything that I can say will have any influence with some hon. gentlemen opposite; but I cannot believe that they all in their consciences approve the course which has been pursued; and though I believe that many of them and many of their supporters disapprove of what I am doing now and condemn it, I can assure them that I am not less a friend of free discussion and of Ireland than I have been for a period of 40 years—that is, from the time when I first entered this house. (Cheers.)

The House divided, and the numbers were—

Ayes	22
Noes	197
Majority against the motion	—175

The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers.

Mr. Biggar said he had to claim the attention of the House and the ruling of the Speaker on a question of privilege. During the division which had just taken place the hon. member for the North Riding of Yorkshire crossed the House, and, speaking to him, said, "You mean, impudent scoundrel." (Cheers and laughter.) The hon. member seemed to be rather proud of what he had done (renewed cheers and laughter), but, notwithstanding that fact, it might, perhaps, be further permitted to him to say that the hon. member had imputed to him the use of words in the course of the debate which he had never uttered.

The Deputy-Speaker said as offensive words had been used by one member to another, even in the lobby, he must ask the member for the North Riding whether he admitted having used the offensive words imputed to him by the hon. member for Cavan. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Milbank would only say that as he was sitting down he distinctly saw the hon. member for Cavan's lips move, and heard him use the term "b—— fool." ("No.") If he denied having done so he was satisfied, but he did feel deeply the offence, and when he went to a division he crossed the floor and called him an impudent scoundrel.

The Deputy-Speaker said the hon. member having admitted the use of the offensive expression, it was his duty, according to the rules of the House, not to apologise to the hon. member, but to the House.

Mr. Milbank would apologise to the Deputy-Speaker and to the House. At the same time he thought the hon. member for Cavan should withdraw the expression he used to him.

The Deputy-Speaker said the hon. member having apologised to the House, the question was at an end. (Cheers.)

The main question having been again put,

Dr. Commins objected to the introduction of this Bill on several grounds.

Mr. Otway rose to order. The hon. gentleman was now discussing the provisions of the Bill, and not merely statements in the Chief Secretary's speech.

The Deputy-Speaker said that the hon. member was going beyond the Chief Secretary's speech and discussing the provisions of the Bill, and therefore was clearly out of order.

Mr. Commins said he would bow to the ruling of the Chair. The public mind of England had been deliberately and maliciously debauched by statements in the newspapers, coming from men who wanted to have those extraordinary powers vested in the Executive. Besides, the manner in which the Bill was explained by the Chief Secretary was unprecedented. The right hon. gentleman had spoken of "dissolute ruffians," "blackguards," and so on, the effect of which was to debauch public sentiment.

Sir E. Reed appealed to the Chair whether the hon. member was in order in imputing to the Chief Secretary an intention to debauch the sentiment of the House.

The Deputy-Speaker said he had not heard the expression, but he was not sure that it was quite Parliamentary.

Mr. Commins said he had not applied the expression to the House, but had spoken of the effect on public sentiment. However, he had no objection to substitute for it any expression to the same effect which the imaginations of hon. gentlemen might

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suggest. The hon. member then contended that no reliance could be placed on the anonymous letters or the private reports of police-constables upon which the Chief Secretary for Ireland had based so much of his case for the Bill.

The Deputy-Speaker warned the hon. member that he was now travelling beyond the question before the House.

Mr. Commins complained that he had overheard an hon. member opposite calling him "a —— humbug."

Sir P. O'Brien explained that he had simply expressed to an hon. gentleman sitting near him the true impression on his mind, that he thought the observations of the hon. member who was speaking were "great humbug."

The Deputy-Speaker said that the expression was an improper one.

Sir P. O'Brien then said he would withdraw it. (Hear, hear.) The hon. baronet also expressed a hope that the hon. member would be good enough to speak so that they might all hear him. (A laugh.)

Mr. Commins rejoined that he hardly cared whether the hon. baronet heard him or not, for the hon. baronet was scarcely in a state in which his intelligence could be reached. (A laugh.) He then went on to argue that the terrorism which the Chief Secretary wished to put down would gradually die away, and did not require to be met by a Coercion Act.

Sir P. O'Brien, again interposing, asked whether the hon. member was addressing himself to the question before the House.

The Deputy Speaker said that the hon. member was not out of order, but he was certainly trying the patience of the House by the length of his speech. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Commins, after some further remarks, concluded by characterizing the measure before the House as one of the greatest blows ever aimed against the liberties of Ireland.

Mr. Barry rose to speak, when an hon. member moved that the House be counted. After the usual interval, however, 40 members were found to be present, and Mr. Barry continued. He protested against the imputation cast on Irish members, that their only motive was to waste the time of the House. They had not been guilty of deliberate obstruction.

Mr. Sexton said that the Land League had taken up the function which the Government had given up—the function of protecting life and property in Ireland. The Government, after their defeat on the Disturbance Bill, had tamely acquiesced without bringing in another ameliorative measure.

At ten minutes past 5 a. m. an unsuccessful attempt was made at a count out by the same hon. member as before.

Mr. Leamy maintained that the present law, if exercised with intelligence and vigour, would be sufficient to cope with the crime prevailing in Ireland.

Mr. Biggar criticised minutely the character of the outrages amid some signs of impatience on the part of the House. The Land League, it had been said, issued commands to the people. As far as he knew, the Land League issued no commands to the people. ("Oh !") The Land League, it had been said, forced people to agree with them. On the contrary, the Land Leagne aimed only at moral influence. It went no further.

About 9 o'clock Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Dodson, Sir S. Northcote, and Sir R. Cross entered the House amid cheers. While Mr. Biggar was continuing his observations on the Land League the Speaker resumed the chair amid loud cheering.

The Speaker, without calling upon the hon. member to proceed with his remarks, at once said:—The motion for leave to bring in the Person and Property Protection (Ireland) Bill has now been under discussion for five days. The present sitting, having commenced on Monday last, has continued till Wednesday morning, a period of no less than 41 hours; the House having been occupied with discussions upon repeated motions for adjournment. However tedious those discussions were, they were carried to a division by a small minorities in opposition to the general sense of the House. (Cheers.) A necessity has thus arisen which demands the interposition of the Chair. (Cheers.) The usual rule has been proved powerless to ensure orderly debate. An important measure, recommended in Her Majesty's Speech, and declared to be urgent in the interest of the State by a decisive majority, has been impeded by the action of an inconsiderable minority (cheers) of members, who have resorted to those modes of obstruction which have been recognised by the House as a Parliamentary offence. (Cheers.) The credit and authority of this House are seriously threatened, and it is necessary they should be vindicated. (Cheers.) Under the operation of the accustomed rules and method of procedure, the legislative powers of the House are paralysed. A new and exceptional course is imperatively demanded (cheers), and I am satisfied I shall best carry out the wish of the House if I decline to call upon any more members to speak, and at once proceed to put the question to the House. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I feel assured the House will be prepared to exercise all its powers in giving effect to these proceedings. Further measures for ensuring orderly debate I must leave to the judgment of the House, but I may add that it will be necessary either for the House itself to assume more effectual Parliamentary control over its debate or to invest greater authority in the Chair. (Cheers.)

The Speaker then put the question, when there appeared :—

For the amendment	19
Against	164
Majority	—145

The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers.

The Speaker then put the main question that leave be given to bring in the Bill, when

Mr. J. M'Carthy rose to speak, but the Speaker declined to hear him, and there were loud cries of "Order" on the Ministerial side of the House. The Home Rulers stood up, and for some time, with raised hands, shouted "Privilege," and then, having bowed to the Chair, left the House.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill, and it was brought up from the bar by Mr. W. E. Forster amid cheers.

The Speaker having asked at what time the second reading would be taken,

Mr. Gladstone said:—This day, at 12 o'clock. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman added:—Before moving the adjournment of the House I wish to give a notice which has reference to the observations made by yourself from the chair. I propose to move to-morrow (Thursday) as follows:—"Method for the better conduct of the House on future occasions. If upon notice given a motion be made that the state of public business is urgent, and if, on the call of the Speaker, 40 members shall support it by rising in their places, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, no debate, amendment, or adjournment being allowed; and if on the voices being given he shall without doubt that the Noes have it, his decision shall not be challenged; but, if otherwise, a division may be forthwith taken, and if the question be resolved in the affirmative by majority of not less than three to one, the powers of the House for the regulation of its business upon the several stages of Bills, and upon motions, and all other matters shall be and remain with the Speaker, until the Speaker shall declare that the state of public business is no longer urgent." I will propose as a second resolution the following—"That the state of public business is urgent." (Loud cheers.) I now move the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned, amid cheers, at half-past 9 o'clock until 12 o'clock.—*Times.*

SCENES IN THE COMMONS.

◆

SUSPENSION OF MR. PARNELL AND HIS PARTY.

THE following description of the scenes in the House of Commons on the occasion of the expulsion of Irish members is abridged from the *Daily Telegraph* of Feb. 4 :—

No one acquainted with the House of Commons could enter even its precincts yesterday afternoon without seeing that grave matters were impending. In Palace-yard there was hurrying to and fro, and descending in hot haste by members who had secured seats, or were eager to be first in the scramble for those that remained; half the area of Westminster Hall was densely packed by a crowd bent upon recognising, with favour or otherwise, the heroes of this extraordinary session; long lines of "strangers," armed with members' orders, settled themselves to wait for a chance of admission with such patience as was possible; while the lobbies and corridors buzzed with the conversation of interested groups. At prayer time the House presented an extraordinary scene. On both sides every place was occupied, and when the Chaplain had performed his sacred duties, and the serried ranks broke into "most admired disorder," as members trooped out, the array of hats left behind afforded material for a curious and comprehensive study in head-gear. During the usual and brief time of quietude that followed, attention was directed to the frequent arrival of peers and other distinguished "strangers." During the time thus consumed the House was as restive as a high-mettled racer delayed on its way to the starting-post, and both loud and deep were the groans that saluted Mr. Finigan and other Irish members as they persisted in reading, instead of merely calling attention to the questions standing in their names.

The first deep "sensation" came when Mr. Parnell stood up to ask the Home Secretary, in his usual cold, clear, unimpassioned tones, whether it was true that Mr. Michael Davitt had been arrested that day at one o'clock. Scarcely had the words dropped from the hon. member's lips before a mighty shout of approval made the roof ring. Then it subsided, and the proverbial pin might have been heard to drop as Sir W. Harcourt advanced to the table and said, "Yes, sir." A moment later, the Woolwich Infant roaring in Palace-yard could not have drowned the din. From every bench, save those occupied by the "active" Irishmen, rang out loud and long-sustained shouts of triumph. Not even the desire to hear what more the Home Secretary—who remained standing at the table—had to say restrained the exultant noises, which went on and on till the shouters had thoroughly relieved themselves of tumultuous emotion. At length silence again reigned, and Sir W. Harcourt proceeded to state that, after due consideration, Mr. Michael Davitt had been dealt with as a convict who had infringed the conditions of a ticket of leave. Once more the applause burst forth, mingled now with cries of "Shame" from the Irish benches, while Mr. Gladstone settled himself more comfortably in his seat and looked across at his tormentors with a curious smile. For a moment the Irish party appeared to be stunned. The blow had told. But it was only for a moment. Mr. Parnell again rose, this time in a white heat, and in tones of concentrated passion demanded what particular rule Mr. Davitt had broken. But to this there was no reply, the Speaker at once declaring the incident one of wilful obstruction, closing it in right of the standing orders of the House, and calling upon the Premier to move the resolutions of which notice had been given. Mr. Gladstone was not suffered to deliver himself even of a single sentence. Indeed he had not uttered many words before all eyes were turned to the Obstructive benches, where stood Mr. Dillon speaking to a point of order. What that point was never appeared. The House fairly roared its indignation at the interrupter; honourable members on the back benches stood up shouting in their excitement, and every man not making an inarticulate noise spoke wildly to unheeding ears. Meanwhile Mr. Speaker rose; but neither the tumult nor the attitude of the Chair had any effect upon the hon. member for Tipperary, who stood erect with folded arms and stern, set face. The Speaker, seeing this, must have named Mr. Dillon as "disregarding the authority of the Chair," but not a word could be heard beyond his immediate vicinity. Mr. Gladstone head all, however, and was on his legs in a moment to move that Mr. Dillon be suspended during the remainder of the sitting. At this the House hushed itself, and, amid excitement felt, rather then heard, the Speaker put the question. The "Aye" that came when called for was like the explosion of a cannon. It literally made the roof ring and went echoing far beyond the walls of the chamber. Compared with it the "No" that followed resembled the feeble report of a pup gun, but what was wanted in volume earnestness and persistence supplied. A division being challenged and taken, its result was, of course, foreknown, and Mr. Speaker followed up his announcement of the numbers by ordering Mr. Dillon to withdraw. But the member for Tipperary was not so minded. He simply refused to stir, whereupon the Speaker, disregarding a lively intervention by Mr. A. M. Sullivan on a point of order, commanded the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Mr. Dillon. With a low bow Captain Gossett, backed by four stalwart officers of the House, proceeded to obey. The recalcitrant member, however, only waited for the Serjeant's touch, receiving which he rose, and, turning his back upon the chair without the usual courtesy, marched out of the House.

Mr. Gladstone once more stood at the table, essaying again to begin and haply to finish what he called his "unfortunate" introductory sentence. But fate, in the form of Mr. Parnell, decreed that a second time he should fail. The member for Cork, rising in his place, moved in calm, clear accents "that the Premier be no longer heard." Tremendous excitement followed, cries of "Name" coming from all parts of the House, and for a moment it seemed as though the Irish leader's conduct would be fatal to him for the rest of the sitting. But the Speaker held his hands. Again the Prime Minister's "unfortunate" sentence was cut short by the member for Cork, but now the Premier gave place, not to remonstrance, but to the minister of punishment. Mr. Speaker could be generous no longer. His duty was to name Mr. Parnell, and he did his duty with as much judicial calmness as that shown by Mr. Gladstone, when he followed with a motion for the suspension of the offending member. The scene otherwise was one of extraordinary animation, the feeling of the House rising almost to the height of passion, while the Irish benches with their incessant movement appeared like the sea in a storm. It was noted, however, that the "Aye" which pronounced sentence on Mr. Parnell could not compare in volume and strength with that which despatched Mr. Dillon. The Speaker's decision being challenged, a division was called, and at this point the unparalleled proceedings of the evening took a new development. The Irish members, or at any rate some thirty of them, not only declined taking part in the trial of strength, as they had a right to do, but refused to leave their places. Slowly the benches emptied themselves, save the three annexed by the Irish party on the Speaker's left, and these remained filled with a stern-faced, resolute, immovable throng, on whom Mr. Brand looked, from the depths of his chair, more in sorrow than in anger, while the Sergeant-at-Arms had amazement and perplexity stamped upon his countenance. Report was, of course, made to the chair that the House could not be cleared, and the Speaker cautioned hon. members that they were disregarding his authority. Mr. Parnell was soon invited by Mr. Speaker to withdraw, and, as a matter of course, declined since the captain must needs show himself as courageous as the lieutenant. The usual course followed. The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the member for Cork; Captain Gossett, with his four henchmen, proceeded to obey, and at the touch of power Mr. Parnell rose and retired, still showing the remarkable self-possession which he had lost only for one moment throughout the evening. His passage down the House was made a triumph by his faithful followers. As one man the Obstructives rose and cheered their leader till he disappeared, waving hats and hands in the exuberance of their devotion, an exuberance which, it may be said, was not unjustified by Mr. Parnell's calm and dignified demeanour.

When Mr. Gladstone went on to his "unfortunate" phraseology, and Mr. Finigan, jumping up, moved that he be no longer heard, a perfect Babel broke loose. Again cries of "Name" rose above a tumult of incoherent noises, while the Premier lay back on his seat gazing plaintively at the ceiling, and Mr. Bright covered with one hand as much as he could of a face eloquent of sadness and shame. Mr. Finigan was dealt with in summary fashion. Mr. Speaker named him; Mr. Gladstone moved his suspension, and the House proceeded to a division with a promptitude most satisfactory. Now the question arose, would the Irish members take Mr. Gladstone's caution to heart and either leave the House or record their votes? An answer was soon forthcoming. Hardly a man on the three benches stirred, and the case became ostentatiously one of "I will be drowned and no body shall help me." Then the wearisome form of reporting this conduct to Mr. Speaker, that functionary's warning, and so on, had to be gone through again, with this time, a significant addition, a clerk leaving the table and taking down the name of each offender subsequently handing the black list to the right hon. occupant of the chair. A minute or two after the numbers had been read out—ludicrous numbers under the circumstances—exit Mr. Finigan amid the laughter of many members, who seemed to take peculiar pleasure in the temporary downfall of this gentleman. Now had execution to be done upon Mr. Finigan's eight-and-twenty insubordinate friends, and the magnitude of the operation seemed to impress the House greatly. Mr. Gladstone moved to suspend them all; and he, usually so sensitive, appeared to emulate the coolness and resolution of Mr. Brand. Meanwhile the moribund Third Party had resolved upon a mode of procedure, which was simply for each man, as called upon, to rise and decline to retire save in the presence of superior force. This they carried out, some with dignity and some without, the demeanour of each being reflected in the attitude of the House towards him. When Mr. Biggar said, "Mr. Speaker, I respectfully beg leave to decline to retire," hon. members laughed, and some almost jeered, as the obnoxious Hibernian passed out. In like manner, when the Rev. Mr. Nelson obligingly extended his arm for the convenience of Captain Gosset there was a burst of merriment. But when the aged O'Gorman Mahon, in declining to retire, referred to his entrance into the House fifty years ago, something like a thrill of sympathy flashed along the crowded benches. Other hon. members behaved under trying circumstances so as to gain at least the tribute due to manliness. At length the painful episode ended; the last peccant Irishman had been escorted out of the chamber, the henchmen of Captain Gosset retired into normal obscurity, and the Sergeant-at-Arms resumed his seat, to rest after such unwonted labours. At this time Mr. Molloy was forgotten—by all save the Speaker. That inexorable dignitary once more rose, and "named" the member for King's County, who seemed to have no friends. At any rate, Mr. Gladstone's motion for his suspension was carried *nem. con.*, and a minute after Mr. Molloy was outside the door.

The atmosphere of the House now seemed a little clearer. Excitement subsided; a sort of "happy family" feeling began to spread, hon. members previously without seats stretched themselves luxuriously in those vacated by the Irishmen, and the Prime Minister advanced again, and this time confidently, to the table. But he reckoned without Mr. O'Kelly, who, by prudent conduct, had up till now escaped censure, or, perhaps, had been warily left behind to work further mischief. Be this as it may, the "unfortunate" sentence had not reached its long-deferred end, when Mr. O'Kelly rushed recklessly upon fate by moving that the Primier "be no longer heard." In this case the interrupter was extinguished with remarkable promptitude, but Mr. O'Donnell who filled the breach after his colleague had been removed, gave more trouble. With reference to him a division was challenged by Mr. Callan, apparently for no other purpose than to afford Mr. O'Shaughnessey and Mr. R. Power a chance of following their compatriots into temporary exile. These hon. members took the chance, by declining either to quit the House or vote. Execution followed, with the usual ceremonies, and when the representatives of Parliamentary physical force had escorted Mr. O'Shaughnessey and Mr. Power without the door, the "Purge" was actually complete; the happy family, now happy indeed—for the moment—settled down again, and not only Mr. Gladstone's first sentence, but his entire speech went on uninterruptedly to its close.

The Premier's effort was worthy of his best days. His speech, perfectly balanced in all its parts, was made impressive by all the art of the accomplished orator. Rarely has the musical voice of this "old man eloquent" been more exquisitely modulated, his persuasive power exerted to better effect, or his impassioned outbursts more powerful to replace criticism by admiration. The House listened in profound silence and with strained regard save when, from both sides, stentorian cheers rang out, giving the practised speaker time to arrange another *tour de force.* It seemed as though there were but one mind in the crowded assembly as Mr. Gladstone enlarged upon the precious boon of true liberty of speech, and the unequalled responsibilities that rest upon the British House of Commons; as he insisted upon the consequent value of the House's time and the power for mischief of those who would obstruct its action; as he pointed out that a sixth of the session had gone with scarcely anything to show for it, and argued that, though the quality of speech must not be questioned, an absolute need exists under present circumstances to limit its quantity. Hon. members were agreed, too, when the orator paid a warm tribute to the Opposition for their patriotic conduct, while as he expressed his gratitude to the Speaker loud and long-continued cheers burst forth.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

◆

THE Bill for the better protection of person and property in Ireland consists of three clauses only, and was prepared and brought in by Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir William Harcourt. The following is the text of the Bill :—

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

(1.) Any person who is declared by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to be reasonably suspected of having either before or after the passing of this Act been guilty as principal or accessory of high treason, treason-felony, or treasonable practices, wherever committed, or of any crime punishable by law committed in a prescribed district, being an act of violence or intimidation, or the inciting to an act of violence or intimidation, and tending to interfere with, or disturb the maintenance of law and order, may be arrested in any part of Ireland, and legally detained during the continuance of this Act in such prisons in Ireland as may from time to time be directed by the Lord Lieutenant, without bail or mainprize; and shall not be discharged or tried by any court without the direction of the Lord Lieutenant; and every such warrant shall be conclusive evidence of all matters therein contained, and of the jurisdiction to issue and execute such warrant, and of the legality of the arrert and detention of the person mentioned in such warrant.

(2.) Any person detained in pursuance of a warrant under this Act shall be treated as a person accused of crime, and not as a convicted prisoner.

(3.) A list of all persons for the time being detained in prison under this Act, with a statement opposite each person's name of the prison in which he is detained for the time being, and of the ground stated for his arrest in the warrant under which he is detained, shall be laid before each House of Parliament within the first seven days of every month during which Parliament is sitting.

(4.) Prescribed district means any part of Ireland in that behalf specified by an order of the Lord Lieutenant for the time being in force, and the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, may from time to time make, and when made, revoke and alter any such order.

II.

(1.) Any warrant or order of the Lord Lieutenant under this Act may be signified under his hand, or the hand of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and a copy of every warrant under this Act shall within seven days after the execution thereof be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown for the county of ——, the City of Dublin, and be filed by him in his public office in that city.

(2.) The Lord Lieutenant by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, may, from time to time, make, and when made, revoke and alter, an order prescribing the forms of warrants for the purposes of this Act, and any forms so prescribed shall, when used, be valid in law.

(3.) Every order under this Act shall be published in the *Dublin Gazette*, and the production of a printed copy of the *Dublin Gazette*, purporting to be printed and published by the Queen's authority, containing the publication of any order under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence of the contents of such order, and of the date thereof, and of the same having been duly made.

(4.) The expression "Lord Lieutenant" means the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being.

III.

This Act shall continue in force until the Thirtieth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Two, and no longer.

THE BOERS' REBELLION.

◆

BATTLE OF LANGSNEK.

THE following are the Special Correspondent of the *Standard's* telegrams :—

DURBAN, Jan. 28.

This morning the news arrived at eleven o'clock that an engagement between Sir G. Colley's column and the Boers had commenced. The telegraph wire has been carried to within four miles of the scene of action, and the first message was despatched just after the artillery opened fire, and our troops were advancing steadily, a heavy musketry fire being kept up on both sides.

Then came a message to say that the Boers had retreated out of artillery range.

This was followed by a private despatch from Newcastle to the effect that the Boers had dispersed in all directions, and that the troops had passed through the neck. The artillery fire had stampeded the Boers' horses, and their rout was complete.

This news caused the most lively satisfaction, for serious anxiety has been felt at the extreme danger arising from the disparity of Sir G. Colley's force to the task which lay upon it.

The satisfaction lasted but a very short time, for just before three o'clock there was a rumour that official news of a repulse had been received. This caused great excitement, and the news was soon found to be true, the private telegram being altogether inaccurate.

The 58th and Mounted Infantry attempted to carry the neck by assault, but were repulsed.

The official despatch only says, "Attack on Pass repulsed. Casualties heavy; not yet known. I hold camp three miles from neck until arrival of reinforcements."

The news has caused intense excitement, and at present the inclination is to exaggerate the effect of the check.

The Rifles will be hurried forward, and the arrival of the troops from India and home are awaited with great anxiety.

DURBAN, Jan. 29.

Accounts from Newcastle state that in the battle of yesterday the Boers fought desperately.

The 58th pressed so closely up to them that for a time it was almost a hand-to-hand fight.

The officers and serjeants round the colours were all shot down, and the troops recoiling, the colours were for a moment in the hands of the Boers.

The 58th then rallied, and, with a fierce rush, recaptured the colours at the point of the bayonet.

It is said that the Boers butchered all the wounded, shooting them through the head as they lay.

Forty Boers were killed at the point to which we penetrated.

These accounts were brought into Newcastle by mounted men who have come in from camp.

Colonel Deane and Captain Inman are amongst the killed; the Hon. — Monk is missing.

12-40 P. M.

It is ascertained that the number of killed, wounded, and missing amounts to one-fourth of the whole force under General Colley's command.

The Governor's instructions have been published and are generally approved.

8-30 P. M.

It was upon the 58th that the brunt of the fighting fell, and they have lost in killed, wounded, and missing, a hundred and eighty men. The attacking party numbered five hundred altogether. The officers suffered heavily, the Boer marksmen singling them out.

There was a truce to bury the dead.

The Boer loss is not known, but is comparatively small, as they were under cover until the troops gained the top of the neck.

All the troops are ordered to the front.

The Crocodile has just arrived with further reinforcements.

There is fighting with the Basutos at Moirosi's Mountain, and Mr. Austin, the Magistrate, has been killed.

SUNDAY, 10-0 A. M.

The following telegram has been received from General Colley by the Colonial Secretary, Pietermaritzburg :—

"JAN. 28, 11-0 A.M.

"We moved out with 870 infantry of 58th, 60th and the Naval Brigade, and 170 mounted troops and six guns.

"The main attack was made on the spur on the left of the enemy's position by five companies of the 58th, supported by the mounted troops and artillery.

"The 58th was checked by heavy fire at the steep shoulder of this ridge, and after a gallant and nearly successful charge, in which Colonel Deane, commanding the attack, and all the staff and mounted officers were shot down, were driven down the hill.

"A flank charge of the mounted troops was also repulsed by the heavy fire.

"The casualties, as far as known at present, are—Colonel Deane, Major Poole, Lieut. Elwes, Staff Lieut. Bailley, of the 58th, killed; Major Hingeston, Captain Lovegrove, Lieut. O'Donnell, of the 58th, wounded; Lieut. Inman, 60th, killed; 160 of the 58th, one 60th, 17 mounted troops, 3 of the Naval Brigade, killed, wounded, or missing.

"I hold the camp three miles from the position until the arrival of reinforcements.

"The Mounted Police were not engaged, and return to Newcastle.

7-0 P. M.

The latest news from the front shows that our repulse was a severe one.

The position attacked was exceedingly strong, and large boulders were scattered over the dongas, affording perfect cover.

Artillery consequently failed to shake the enemy. Our troops advanced steadily, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them.

When half way up the hill they were assailed by a deadly fire from both flanks from hidden foes.

The Boers being skilful marksmen, every shot told. The officers were picked off before the critical moment arrived. The soldiers fought well, but their ammunition was expended; the supports did not reach them, and they were forced to retire.

The Boers rushed from their hiding places, following the troops close to the camp.

Our position is strong, its only weakness consisting in the fact that it is difficult to graze cattle with a numerous enemy swarming round.

It will be necessary to afford relief as speedily as possible. The 60th Rifles left Maritzburg to-day; the Highlanders get there to-morrow. They expect to reach Newcastle about the 9th.

DURBAN, Jan. 31.

The check at Lang's Nek is regarded here as more serious in its probable consequences than in the absolute repulse and loss which we have suffered.

It is the opinion of all the best Colonial authorities that the success of the Boers will greatly confirm them in their determination to resist to the utmost, that it will bring all waverers into their ranks, and render them, what hitherto they have not been, practically unanimous.

Upon the next advance of our troops we shall probably find the Passes held by a body of at least five thousand Boers, who will fight all the more stubbornly from the confidence gained by the late fight.

The inhabitants of the Orange State, although no assistance may be given in a public and official manner to the Boers of the Transvaal, are likely to be carried away by a spirit of national enthusiasm, and to flock in large numbers to the assistance of their fellow countrymen.

The duration of the campaign depends greatly upon the nature of the next engagement. If the defeat of the Boers is sharp and decisive, and their losses heavy, the rebellion will probably collapse at once. If, however, they succeed in getting off the field without losing many lives, after inflicting a heavy loss upon our men as they advance, they may be expected to fight at every favourable position, and to prolong the war indefinitely.

During an action they always keep their horses close at hand, in order to ride off when the enemy come to close quarters.

Unfortunately there is a great dearth of horses at present in Natal, and great difficulty is experienced in getting mounts for the 13th Hussars, and in horsing the guns.

The 20th is the earliest date named at which another advance can possibly take place against the Boers.

The 92d and 83d will reach Maritzburg by rail today, and will be sent forward without delay. The 60th has already started up country.

LADYSMITH, Feb. 3.

I have reached this place, which is two-thirds of the distance between Pietermaritzburg and Newcastle, and hope to arrive at the latter place to-morrow.

All along the line I find the excitement is very great.

The Colonists all anticipate very severe fighting, as the Boers are gathering in great numbers.

Opinion is strongly divided. Near Pietermaritzburg the English portion of the population are in the majority, and the troops as they marched along were enthusiastically greeted. In this part of the Colony, however, the Dutch element is in the ascendancy, and the farmers openly sympathise with the Boers.

There is every reason to fear, indeed, that ere long the question will widen into a war of races, and that it will not be in the Transvaal alone, but throughout South Africa, that the war of English or Dutch supremacy will have to be fought out.

Fears are entertained here that the Boers will occupy Biggarsberg, a strong position between this place and Newcastle, and that they will contest the passage of the relieving forces.

This morning it was reported here that a party of five hundred men collected in the Free States had already occupied this position, but the driver of the mail cart which has just arrived states that so far the Boers had not made their appearance there.

Between Maritzburg and the coast, where the population is almost entirely English, the greatest satisfaction was expressed at the splendid appearance of the troops from India, the contrast between these seasoned soldiers and the weedy regiments sent out from home during the Zulu war being remarked upon as most striking.

At Pietermaritzburg the greatest confidence is felt in the ability of our forces to overcome the Boer resistance, however obstinate.

The telegraph wires between Newcastle and Pietermaritzburg are very frequently interrupted, being cut at lonely places by the Boer sympathisers.

The *Standard* remarks on the position of affairs :—The news that Sir G. Colley's advance has been arrested before he could make his way through the Passes is a disappointment, but there is no occasion, so far as the above news is concerned, to regard this check as a disaster. Our casualties are stated to be heavy, but it is probable that the effective fighting power of the force is not greatly weakened. The defence of the Boers, and the accuracy of their fire, have been sufficient to show the English General that the force under his orders is insufficient for the task they had undertaken; but it may be confidently trusted to beat off any assaults which the Boers may make upon them. The little garrison of Pretoria and Potchefstroom have repulsed with ease the attacks made upon them, and as the position held by our forces is naturally a strong one, and as the troops are provided with artillery, Gatlings, and rockets, the probability of the Boers venturing upon an assault is but small. They may intervene between the camp and Newcastle, and cut all communication, but no uneasiness need be felt as to the safety of the camp. The supply of water is the only unknown factor in the case, but as there is a building known as Hartley's hotel upon the Plateau it is probable that a well or spring is at hand. In any case, water is not very far distant, and the artillery would be able to cover parties going down to fetch it. It is for the sake of the garrisons shut up in the Transvaal that we shall feel anxiety and disappointment at the stoppage of Sir G. Colley's advance. As to his force, it is far safer on Prospect-hill than it would be making its way through crowds of foes to the relief of the far-distant posts. . . . It is due to the Government to say that the energy and promptitude which they have shown in sending off reinforcements, and in meeting, and even anticipating, every demand of Sir G. Colley, merits warm appreciation. The news of the disaster to the 94th reached England on the 24th of December, and now three regiments of British infantry, the 92nd, 83rd, and the second battalion of the 60th Rifles, are on their march up from Pietermaritzburg. The 15th Hussars are delayed in consequence of the scarcity of horses, but as Sir G. Colley telegraphed to the effect that he did not require horses from India, we may hope that the delay is a temporary one, and that the battery of artillery and the 15th Hussars will in a few days be on their way.

The Tamar will arrive to-day with five hundred and eighteen officers and men of the 97th; there remain only the 6th Dragoons, a battery of artillery, and a body of mounted infantry, in all one thousand four hundred and nineteen officers and men, who ought to reach Durban on the 10th Jan. The total force which will by the end of this month have joined Sir G. Colley is four thousand five hundred men, in addition to which must be reckoned the Naval Brigade of the fleet. At present it is not known when this valuable contingent will arrive. It is satisfactory to learn that in the opinion of the General in command the force on its way to join him is ample for the work, for he has declined the offer made by the Government, since the receipt of the news of the repulse at Lang's Nek, to send further reinforcements.

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